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J11

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 256 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Japan Plans U.S. Model For New China

Fragmentation Into Puppet States

NO FOREIGNER TO HAVE SHARE IN SPOILS

"Britain's Predominance In Far East Has Come To An End"

BERLIN: October 27.

"BRITAIN'S PREDOMINANCE IN THE FAR-EAST HAS COME TO AN END FOR EVER," declares the new Japanese Ambassador in Italy, Mr. Shiratori, in an interview in Tokio, published in the "Neuest Nachrichten."

After forecasting a speedy cessation of hostilities, Mr. Shiratori continues:—

Puppet States

"The reorganisation of China will take ten years. Several independent individual Governments will be established, according to the example of the United States of America. They will all be under a common President.

"An alliance with Japan to govern China's military, Foreign and Political relations and Customs unions is also contemplated."

No Share For Foreigners

JAPAN DID NOT THINK OF SHARING THE FRUITS OF HER VICTORY WITH THE WESTERN POWERS, BUT THEIR RIGHTS WOULL REMAIN UNIMPAIRED.

"FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION WILL BE WELCOME, GERMAN TECHNICIANS AND INDUSTRIES WILL BE GIVEN PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT."

The New China was to become a second Manchukuo.—Reuter.

Special to "The Chronicle".

SIRENS PROCLAIM JAPANESE VICTORY

TOKIO: Oct. 27.

There were minute-long siren soundings throughout Japan at 18-31 to-day, proclaiming to the Japanese people that the occupation of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang has been completed. There were siren signals, frantic shouts of Banzai and prolonged handclapping.

The Press told the Japanese people earlier in the day that Japanese troops had now occupied an area in China, twice the size of the Japanese Empire.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PATROLS IN BR. CONCESSION

SHANGHAI: Oct. 27.

Late last night Japanese patrols entered the former British Concession in Hankow, but they stated that they were merely anxious to see where they were allowed to go in order that they may inform the main body when it arrives shortly.

The British Naval authorities in the Yangtse are constantly in touch with the Japanese, who are ultimately assuming the policing of the area.

The Japanese have entered Japanese buildings and some Chinese houses, but Foreign property has hitherto not been touched.—Reuter.

HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY CUT

TOKIO, Oct. 27.

It is officially announced that the Hankow-Canton Railway was cut this afternoon at Sienning about fortyfive miles to the south of Hankow. It is claimed that a large Chinese force retreating from Hankow is thus thrown into confusion.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FORCES IN CENTRAL CHINA

TOKIO: October 27.

It is officially announced that His Imperial Highness Lieut.-General Higashikuni is taking command of the Japanese forces in operation in Central China and now entering Hankow.—Reuter.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27.

The Nobel Prize for medicine has not been awarded this year.—Reuter.

Veiled Threat To Japan

America Accuses Tokio Of Breach Of Promise: Strong Note

WASHINGTON: Oct. 27.

The United States Government have addressed "a very firm" Note to Tokio declaring that Japan has failed to live up to her promise to preserve an open-door in China and accusing her of discrimination against American citizens and interests.

The Note which was handed to Prince Konoye by the American Ambassador in Tokio, makes three requests:—

Firstly, discontinuance of discriminatory exchange control and other measures in the Japanese-controlled areas of China.

Secondly, discontinuance of monopolies and preferences depriving American nationals of their legitimate trading rights.

Thirdly, discontinuance of interference with American property and other rights including censorship of mail and telegrams, restrictions on freedom of residence and travel.

The Note lists at length instances of discrimination against American interests, notably at Tsingtao and significantly contrasts America's unhampered treatment of Japanese interests and nationals in American-controlled territory with the interference to which Japan subjects United States' citizens and their interests not only in China, but also in Japan itself.

It states that an early reply to the Note "would be helpful" in the interest of the relations between the United States and Japan.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NEW MILITARY TACTICS

NANYO (SOUTH HUNAN), Oct. 27.

A Chinese military spokesman declared that following the fall of Hankow and Canton, the Chinese would adopt new military tactics in which mobile warfare would play an important part. The Japanese would be engaged in all parts of China in the same way as the guerillas had hitherto harried the Japanese in Shansi.—A. P.

Sudeten Tactics In South-West Africa

New Nazi League To Push Up German Demands

WINDHOEK: October 27.

CIRCULARS APPEALING TO ALL GERMANS WHO ARE ABLE TO DO SO TO JOIN THE DEUTSCHER SUDWEST BUND (GERMAN SOUTH-WEST LEAGUE), HAVE BEEN SENT OUT BY THE LEADER, DOCTOR H. B. K. HIRSEKORN, WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. HE RECENTLY RETURNED FROM GERMANY.

DR. HIRSEKORN EXPRESSES THE CONVICTION THAT GERMANS IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, AFTER THE RECENT EVENTS, MUST BE INSPIRED BY THE SOLE DESIRE OF A DEFINITE RESOLVE TO CREATE A STRONG UNITED ORGANISATION WHICH WILL BE IN A POSITION TO REPRESENT AND PROTECT GERMANS AND THEIR INTERESTS IN THE TERRITORY.—REUTER.

SOUTH AFRICA AND GERMAN DEMANDS

Minister Pirow's Visit To Portugal

LISBON, Oct. 27.

Despite the reports from abroad, the opinion in well informed circles is that the Government will not discuss the colonial question with Mr. Pirow as the former hold that the German claims do not concern Portugal whose territorial possessions in Africa were not acquired from Germany or any other country, but discovered by her centuries ago.

The Prime Minister, Dr. Salazar, is also taking Herr Hitler at his word when he says that Germany is not interested in colonial possessions not belonging to her before the war.

What may emerge from the Pirow-Salazar talks is an understanding that Portugal, through her colonies, will render to South Africa any possible assistance in the event of South Africa being attacked by a foreign power.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH INTEREST IN PIROW MISSION

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The visit of the Union Defence Minister, Mr. Pirow, to Portugal is being followed with interest in view of Germany's colonial claims.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S CLAIM FOR COLONIES

Poland Demands Share In South Africa

WARSAW, Oct. 27.

Support for Germany's colonial claims is reflected in articles appearing in the Polish press which reveal considerable interest in this question. A passage in the Government newspaper "Gazeta Polska" declares that colonies have ceased to be taboo and untouchable in the hands of their present possessors and the problem of their revision is open. It is an international problem very closely interesting to Poland which has the right to demand the satisfaction of her interests in any African shareout."—Reuter.

RIBBENTROP-MUSSOLINI TALKS

PARIS, Oct. 27

A stiff bar gaining between Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini is discerned by to-day's Paris press to lie behind Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Rome. Germany's colonial demands, Italy's desire for a quick victory by Gen. Franco, and the settlement of competing claims in South-East Europe, are among the questions, which according to these specu-

(Continued on page 8, Col. 5).

Huq's War On Congress

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated in the Kurseong area, prohibiting all sorts of Congress activities there, according to information received by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee from the Darjeeling District Congress Committee, Kurseong.—A. P.

159 KISANS RELEASED

PESHAWAR, Oct 27.

The Frontier Government have ordered the release of 159 Ghaladher Kisan prisoners from Haripur jail.—A.P

STOP PRESS

ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT

ROME, Oct. 27.

It is reported here that November 15 is the date tentatively fixed for the bsginning of the Anglo-Italian agreement. Lord Perth, British Ambassador in Rome, called on Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, this afternoon to convey the result of yesterday's deliberations of the British Cabinet. It is stated that Britain has agreed to consider Italy's recent withdrawal of 10,000 volunteers from Spain as effecting the required settlement in Spain and to bring the agreement in force immediately. Count Ciano is expected to communicate with Signor Mussolini and see Lord Perth again before finally approving the scheme.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Rome reports are considered in certain circles in London as a premature announcement attempting to force the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian Pact. Parliamentary debate is still needed before the term "settlement of the Spanish conflict" can be defined.—Reuter.

First Dictator Of Hyderabad Arrested

Appeals To Youth To Unlock Gates Of Temple Of Liberty

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD (Recy.): October 27.

CONSEQUENT TO THE DECLARATION OF THE STATE CONGRESS AS AN UNLAWFUL BODY, THE FIRST DICTATOR AND FOUR ORGANISING SECRETARIES, WHO OFFERED SATYAGRAHA, WERE ARRESTED TO-DAY.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha, Dictator and Captain Joshi, Messrs. Raj Reddy, Raghvender Rao and Apparao Shelker, Organising Secretaries, were greeted by enthusiastic crowds, as they emerged from Sunder Bhavan Jambagh profusely garlanded and followed by a batch of volunteers. A contingent of women, headed by Smti. Ramabai Naik, congratulated the Satyagrahis with "Arti."

The party drove along the lanes of Gowli Guda up to the open grounds, near Putli Bavli, where they addressed a crowded meeting.

The Dictator issued a statement and made a speech exhorting the youth of the country to follow the leaders and unlock the gates of the Temple of Liberty.

Among those present in the meeting were Pandit Vinayakrao, Srinivasrao Sharma, Sridhar Naik Ramchander Rao Anthe and others.

The party were arrested on the termination of the programme amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and other slogans prescribed by the President of the Working Committee now in jail. A large crowd numbering a couple of thousands witnessed the scenes.

NIZAM GOVT.'S APOLOGIA FOR IMPOSING BAN

HYDERABAD (Decn.): Oct. 27.

"The Government was left with no option except to declare the State Congress and its Committee of Action unlawful associations," states an important Official Communique, issued to-night which sets out in detail the reasons which led to this decision.

The communique states: "In a Gazette Extraordinary on second Aban 1347 (7-9-'38), the Government of His Exalted Highness notified its intention of declaring the Hyderabad State Congress unlawful, if formed, and set forth in detail its reasons for this decision. It declared, at the same time, that it was not averse to the formation of political organisations provided they were non-communal and had no affiliations with outside bodies. It was hoped that the warning that had been issued would cause the promoters of the association to reflect on the consequences of their action and reconstitute themselves on less communal and more constructive lines.

But no such reconstitution took place despite the tolerance of the Government in the matter. The continuance of the so-called Provisional Congress Committee which, though in several of its statements and manifestoes, it paid lip service to communal harmony and loyalty to the State, took no steps to reassure the Government that its intentions were unobjectionable.

DEFIANCE OF BAN

A communication was, in the meantime, received by the Commissioner of Police on October 24 to the effect that the ban imposed on the State Congress, if formed, was defied and that the State Congress was brought into existence together with the Committee of Action in place of the Provisional Committee consisting of five persons whose names were given in the said communication. The Committee of Action had chosen to regard its establishment as a defiance of the orders of Government when the previous orders were, in fact, in the nature of a warning. In view of the communication, however, now received from the Committee of Action, the Government have been left with no option except to declare the State Congress and its Committee of Action as unlawful associations within the meaning of Section XIII of the Public Safety Regulation."

GOVT.'S CONFIDENCE IN PEOPLE

The Communique concludes: "His Exalted Highness' Government are confident that its subjects will not themselves tolerate such attempts as are being made at subverting peace, order and harmony among the communities that has existed in the State for centuries. The fact that at precisely this juncture, when all concerned are fully aware that final consideration is being given to the scheme of constitutional reforms which will mark a considerable advance in the constitutional development of the State and are expected to be announced within a few months, agitations being worked up and occasions are being sought for defiance of laws and orders is a significant indication of the motives which animate the promoters of the associations now declared unlawful. It exposes their real desire to place obstacles in the path of a peaceful and orderly evolution of the State to which the entire energies of the Government have been and are being directed."—A.P.

DICTATOR'S STATEMENT

Appeal To Youths

SECUNDERABAD: Oct. 27.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha, the first "Dictator" of the Hyderabad State Congress, has issued the following statement before courting arrest this afternoon:—

"The first Working Committee having been arrested for defiance of the ban placed by Government, I have been nominated by them as first "Dictator" and all powers vested in them have been relegated to me with powers to nominate a successor, who shall in turn, enjoy similar powers.

"In view of the changed situation created by the Notification in the Gazette of the 24th instant, declaring the State Congress and the Council of Action unlawful, I as the first Dictator announce suspension of the Constitution of the Hyderabad State Congress and that dictators with a number of persons as their organising se-

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4).

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted General Clerk (Cash Dept.) routine work, start Rs. 40. Cash Deposit Rs. 500. Permanent prospects. Submit particulars for interview Box No. 10951, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted representative to sell silk commodities. Pay 150. Particulars free. Bilbo Silk Mills Co., Ludhiana. (10946)

"Winter Coming"—Nationals Annual Roaring Sales season for Silk and Woollen Goods. Secure Agency, Pay 100/-, Allowance 50/-. Nationals (Woollen & Silk Mills) Ltd., Ludhiana. (10924)

52. TO BE LET.

Cumballa Hill, "Sunama House," 1st and 3rd Floor, each consisting westerly facing 7 bedrooms with attached bath-dressing rooms. Also ground floor, 3 rooms, kitchen. Apply Liftman on premises or 'Phone 26455. (9754)

Taraporevala Building, Gowalia Tank Road, airy two rooms tenements with water tap. For Hindoos only. Rent from Rs. 26. 'Phone 26455. (9755)

"Bhedwar House," opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 2nd Floor of 7 rooms and kitchen, also ground floor flat of 2 rooms, kitchen. 'Phone 26455. (9756)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

To Let Remaining splendid Offices and Showroom, fully Air conditioned. Area about 3,300 square feet. Apply—The Building Construction Co., Ltd., Top floor, Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. (9772)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted—1,000 pupils to practically learn Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Thought-Reading, Crystal Gazing, Auto-Suggestion, etc., by Post. For particulars send one anna stamp. Prof. Rudra, 100/5, Surendra Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (10597)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. Yogi will read your past, present and future. Consult Today. Charges moderate. Room No. 18, Kitab Mahal, 192, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (10041)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

CHANGES IN RATES AND FARES

In order that the public may be advised when changes in rates and fares are introduced on the G.I.P Railway, an announcement will be inserted in this paper from time to time notifying the issue of G.I.P. Rates circulars, which contain all changes in rates and fares both in local and in through booking with other Railways.

9745.

THE AURUNGABAD MILLS, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 4th November, 1938, to Friday, the 25th November, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DORASWAMI IYER & CO.,
Agents.

(9767)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete slabs and sett stone pavement along Colaba Road between Henry Road and Kittridge Road will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 7th November, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rupees five to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) J. D. DARUWALA.
For City Engineer.
City Engineer's Department,
(Works Branch)
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th October, 1938.

9768.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 30305 to 30314 for 50 shares Nos. 331956 to 332005 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Ismail Abdulla are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which Duplicates will be issued.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1938.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ismail Abdulla.

9770.

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Indian Prof. Gill & Prof. Pandit Dhariwal who helps all in troubles, miseries and cures all Chronic and incurable diseases by his wonderful treatment, etc. Questions replied physionomy and preparing Horoscopes. Charges moderate. Consult 1 to 6. Apollo Hotel, Fort, Bombay. (10042)

From Java Sumatra. First time in Bombay. Physionomy and Footreaders give advices for marriage, business, service and education. Treats Chronic diseases by spiritualism. Three days free. M.S. Pandit, Court House, opp. St. Xavier's School, Dhobitalao, Bombay. Consultations; 9 to 12; 2 to 6. (10940)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of a Refrigerating Plant for the Cold Storage Chambers at Arthur Crawford Market including renewal of the insulation in all chambers and provision of new doors as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1938.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for a Refrigerating Plant for A. C. Market," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

Forms of contract, specification, Blue Print, &c., can be had from the Office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per set which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) J. D. DARUWALA.
For City Engineer
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 26th October, 1938

9769.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 30295 to 30304 for 50 shares Nos. 331906 to 331955 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of late Ibrahim Abdulla are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof. After which Duplicates will be issued.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1938.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for
Haji Abdulla Siddik,
Haji Ismail Haji Abdulla,
Mrs. Khatizabai Haji Abdulla,
Mrs. Mariambai Haji Umer,
Guardians of the minor children of Ebrahim Haji Abdulla and Mariambai Ebrahim.

9771.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. NASSERWANJI NOWROJI TODDYWALLA has presented an application to the Collector of Bombay, for permission to remove his privilege toddy-shop No. 45 for the retail sale of toddy from Khoja Street, Umerkhady Division to House No. 46 belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Moses at Cadell Cross Road in Mahim Dn. in Municipal Ward 'G'.

If any one residing in the neighbourhood of the proposed Shop has any objections to urge, he should communicate them in writing to the undersigned within 15 days from this date.

(Sd.) S. B. WAGLE,
Superintendent of Excise, Bombay,
for Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Excise Department.
Dated 21st October, 1938.

(9764)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 181 OF 1938

Re: (1) KASHIBHAI JAVERBHAI AMIN, (2) MAHESHBHAI KASHIBHAI AMIN and (3) JAGDISHBHAI KASHIBHAI AMIN, carrying on business in the name of H. J. Amin & Co. at Bailard Pier without the Fort of Bombay ..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order of adjudication made herein on the 31st day of May, 1938, against the abovenamed Insolvents was annulled as against (1) Kashibhai Javerbhai Amin and (2) Maheshbhai Kashibhai Amin on the 20th day of September 1938 and as against (3) Jagdishbhai Kashibhai Amin on the 5th day of October, 1938.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Insolvency Registrar.

9778.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, OR JAMBLI MOHALLA.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, Receiver in Suit No. 1701 of 1937 (Tapidas Ramchunder and ors. vs. Shivshanker Ramchunder and ors.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 21st November, 1938, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following.

FIRST:—All that piece of land admeasuring 91 sq. yds. with dwelling house in C Ward St. No. 38, Bhuleshwar Bapu Khote St. and bounded on the East by Jambli Mohalla Road, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property of Manji Mamji, and on the South by the property of Bhansali Lakhmidas Jiwandas.

SECOND:—A piece of Government Land admeasuring 108 sq. yds. with dwelling house, in Bapu Khote St., St. No. 40, and bounded on the East by Jambli Mohalla, on the West by a passage, on the North by the property firstly described, and on the South by the property of Bal Krishna Maharaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Sukhthanker and Gupte, Court Receiver's Solicitors Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street or the Undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

From To-day Begins the GLORIOUS
SECOND WEEK
New Theatres Ltd.'s Latest Social
"ADHIKAR"
Starring:
JAMUNA, BARUA, MENAKA, P. SANYAL, Etc.
DRAWING CROWDS AT
THE ROXY
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45

WELLINGTON
From TO-MORROW
NEW LAUGH STAR ..... hurls from giggle heaven in a shower of broken ribs!
KATHARINE HEPBURN
with
CARY GRANT
CHARLIE RUGGLES
in
"BRINGING UP BABY"
A Fur-Flying Romance of a high-flying time!
Plans open—'Phone 22666.
For the last time to-day at 3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.
Vivid Flaming Romance .... Ceaseless Exciting Adventure!
"THE HURRICANE"
with
DOROTHY LAMOUR
JON HALL
Daily 3-30 Matinee Show
Rates:—3 annas—4 annas—9 annas—Re. 1-2-0.
Plans open—'Phone 22666.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M.
JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARRELL
in their best
"SUNNY SIDE UP"

The BROADWAY
Kingsway Dadar.
TO-DAY LAST—TWO SHOWS AT 4 & 6-30 P.M.
ROMANCE IN THE TROPICS!
DOROTHY LAMOUR
RAY MILLAND
in
"HER JUNGLE LOVE"
By Special Request of our South Indian Patrons
To-night at 9-15 p.m.
"BHAKTA MIRA"
A Tamil Talkie.
TO-MORROW
ALEXANDRE DUMAS'
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

CHARKHA AS FAMINE RELIEF

Bhavnagar State's Donation

(From Our Correspondent)
SYALA, (By Mail.)

The State is a trust and I am a trustee said the Thakore Saheb of Syala State when he declared last week the establishment of Council Administration in the Syala State near Wadhwan. The State has given a monopoly for 30 years to a well-known firm of Bombay for rich minerals in the State.

CHARKHA AS FAMINE RELIEF

There is practically famine in Kundla and Thordi taluka of Bhavnagar State. The Khadi workers of these places requested the Bhavnagar State for a donation of Rs. 12,000 for plying 600 charkhas in the famine stricken area as a relief measure. Bhavnagar State has sanctioned Rs. 12,000 for this purpose.

THREAT OF ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

BURDWAN, Oct. 27

At a largely attended meeting of the local Hindus in the Town Hall Maidan this evening, Mr. G. K. Chatterjee presiding, the action of the authorities in connection with the recent Kali Puja procession was strongly condemned, and it was decided that if the Government did not give them the right of the route within seven days, an economic boycott would be resorted to.

By another resolution the Hindu ministers and members of the Legislatures were called upon to intervene in the matter.—A. P.

2ND GRAND WEEK!
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
Join the crowds who hail
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
in his greatest laugh riot
"PROFESSOR BEWARE"
A Paramount Super
with
PHYLLIS WELCH
and a gang of comedians

NEW EMPIRE
Commencing To-day!
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Your Quest for a good film will end when you see
"THE AMAZING QUEST OF ERNEST BLISS"
From a story by E. Phillips Oppenheim
Starring:
CARY GRANT
MARY BRIAN
A United Artists Release
ALSO
PARAMOUNT LATEST NEWS
Including
MICKEY MOUSE CARTOON
"THE WHALERS"
"THIS BADMINTON RACKET" an interesting short very amusing to Badminton Players and
"POPULAR SCIENCE"
Plans Open. 'Phone: 20286.

3RD WEEK
RAJA GOPICHAND
DAILY: 5, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.
PLAZA
—:DADAR:—

ARMY MUST BE INDIANISED

European M. L. A.'s Views On National Defence

"Defence of India" was the subject of a lecture by Mr. J. D. Boyle, M.L.A. (Central) under the auspices of the European Association at Green's Hotel on Thursday evening. Mr. W. H. Hammond presided.

In the course of his speech Mr. Boyle said:

During the two recent debates in the Central Assembly on the subject of Defence, two points were made by Members of the Opposition. One contained a refusal to use India's forces outside India on any consideration and the other was that it should be up to the Leaders of Indian public opinion to say when the forces of India should be used, whether inside or outside India.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

It is likely that in accordance with the spirit of Instrument of Instructions the Governor-General would in fact consult the Ministry before taking action. It may well be argued from what I have said so far that India's liability for what may be called Imperial Defence has not been clearly defined. This position is, however, equally shared with the Dominions. The Dominions have a prescriptive right to decide entirely individually what military assistance, if any, will be offered to the Empire in the event of an outbreak of war, and I think it is clear that this indetermination is not only intentional but necessarily unavoidable. The difference between India and the Dominions is that in the case of India at the present moment, if the Defence of the whole Empire is involved, it is assumed that the Defence of India is involved, and consequently the Governor-General's discretion is immediately brought into play. It must be further remembered that India in common with other Dominions, is and always will be in close consultation with His Majesty's Government and that collaboration and co-ordination is secured through the Committee of Imperial Defence.

As regards Indianisation, I propose to deal with this later. It is the experience of members of the Central Legislature and also I think of the authorities responsible that most of the criticism and the bitterness created on this subject is due not so much against what is being done, but arises from lack of information and ignorance of what is being done. For this, one must blame the authorities. To my mind there is no doubt that there is a great deal of information which could be given to leaders of public opinion in India which would not in any way interfere with the efficient working of the defence forces and would not infringe in any way on what must necessarily be secret. If even 50 per cent of what must be public knowledge to every interested foreign country in the world, was made public here, I feel personally convinced that most of the misunderstandings would be cleared away. Also consultation such as took place when Indian Battalion went to Hongkong.

In view of the fact, however, that it is many years since a revision or rather an overhaul of the arrangements as between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in connection both with the size of the army that it is necessary to keep here, the purpose for which it is kept here and the cost of maintaining it. It would appear that the time is ripe for the appointment of a Committee thoroughly to investigate the whole matter.

INDIANISATION.

Speaking about Indianisation Mr. Boyle said: The position is very far from satisfactory.

I do, feel strongly that the time has come in this matter as in the matter of the revision of the relations between our two countries for an immediate examination of the whole position, by ensuring that within as short a time as possible, a substantial measure of Indianisation 'in all units' of the army has been achieved.

Dr. Dadachanji and others asked a few questions at the conclusion of the speech

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INCOME-TAX BILL

Informal Agreement Reached Among Members

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

It is learnt that an informal agreement has now been reached among the members of the Select Committee on the Income-tax Bill regarding the basis of assessment of insurance companies.

The search for a formula on this point has, as already reported, been in progress for the past few days; and it is stated that the essence of the agreement now evolved is a compromise between the different viewpoints which, while meeting the case of the insurance interests to some extent will also prevent any serious inroads into the Income-tax revenue.

Agreement is also reported to have been achieved on the proposal to incorporate rules of Assessment in a schedule to the Act instead of being left to the Executive to decide.

Similarly differences regarding the exact composition and functions of the proposed Tribunal of Appeal appear to have been removed.—A. P.

SUPPORT TO PLEBISCITE PROPOSAL

Lack Of Proportional Representation In Public Service Deplored

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The Malabar Temple-entry Bill will be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Madras Legislative Assembly and it is expected that a piquant situation will be developed between the Madras Government and the Cochin Government over this Bill if an understanding is not arrived at between the two Governments. It is well known that ever since the famous Temple-Entry Proclamation of the Travancore Government there is constant agitation in Cochin, a neighbouring State, for a similar charter for Hinduism there also; and that the Government of Cochin is strictly orthodox and conservative in this matter. Now that the Madras Government have also decided to pilot a Temple-Entry Bill in the Legislature, the Cochin Durbar is vitally interested and concerned in the proposed reform as they own many temples in British Malabar and opinion in well-informed circles in Cochin is that the Government are against the Bill.

Occasions have arisen in the past when the Cochin Government's attitude to the question of throwing open temples to Harijans had been made clear and enquiries show that nothing has since happened to change the position taken up by the Cochin Government. It is understood that the Cochin Government have directed the Devaswom Department to prepare a list of temples belonging to the State in British Malabar. The Government will, on the information supplied by the department, it is expected, move the Madras Government to exempt the temples owned by the State from the operation of the proposed measure.

PROPOSAL FOR PLEBISCITE.

The proposal for a plebiscite to determine the question of Madras being made the capital of the the new Andhra Province was warmly supported by Mr. V. Ramdass Pantulu, Leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State, in the course of a public utterance recently. He proved by quoting facts and figures how the Andhras had not been represented proportionately in the Public Services and averred that the finances got from the Andhra areas had been disproportionately utilised for non-Andhra interests.

The Famine Code Revision Committee has concluded its sittings and it has reached decisions on a number of matters, which, if given effect to, it is claimed, will assist considerably in the economic development of the areas frequently subject to famine, especially the Ceded Districts. The Committee has come to the conclusion that the first stage of the Tungabadhra project should be proceeded with immediately. It is also the opinion of the Committee that the Pennar-Kanmudi and other minor irrigation projects should be taken up without delay, as the main solution for recurring famines.

TUBERCULOSIS SURVEY.

At the instance of Dr. R. G. Cochrane, Chief Medical Officer of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, the authorities of the Saidapet (Chingleput Dt.) Health Association requested the Superintendent of the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, in Madanapalle, to depute some medical officers to undertake a survey of tuberculosis among lepers in Saidapet. Accordingly two medical officers have been deputed to conduct the survey which will begin on 7th November.

Prince Ferdinand of Prussia, grandson of the ex-Kaiser of Germany and his wife, the Princess of Prussia are now staying at Ootacamund. They arrived in India only a few days ago from the Continent landing at Cochin. The couple who were married recently are now completing their honeymoon tour in the Far East. Princess Ferdinand is now in mourning having just lost her father, the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia.

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AROUND CITY COURTS

Bombay, Thursday.

While travelling by an electric local train, a young boy named J. P. M. Viegas fell down between Sandhurst Road and Byculla yesterday. He sustained injuries and was removed to the Byculla Railway Hospital, where he died.

An inquest will be held tomorrow at about 10-30 a.m. at the Bombay Coroner's Court.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon sentenced Mr. M. B. Coachman, Manager of Mamaja Petit Dyeing and Bleaching Works at Tardeo to a fine of Rs. 80 on a charge of negligence as a result of which Modi Tukaram, a workman in the mills, sustained injuries to his fingers and had to be taken to hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day. at the inquest on the body of an eight-year-old girl named Ambikabai M. Khandre, who died of burns in New Nursing Home at Chowpatty on October 24.

Maintenance Suit Dismissed

"No efforts have been spared by either party to paint the other in the blackest possible terms," observed the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, in dismissing an application for maintenance filed by Marceline Thuro, against her husband, G. F. Thuro, on grounds of intolerable cruelty and oppression.

The wife alleged that her husband had not only ill-treated her in the widest possible way, but had also communicated to her venereal infection.

Mr. Joachim Alva, who defended the respondent, produced medical evidence to show that the respondent was a healthy person, and any infection that the wife had contracted had to be traced to other sources and also that the respondent was not the heartless tyrant as the complainant had painted him, but in reality a much-suffering and patient husband.

Two persons in the guise of Sadhus, are alleged to have played on the credulity of a young man and cheated him of Rs. 14.

The man was promised that Rs. 14 could be made into 500 silver rupee coins by magic but he was disappointed.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

Mahadeo Ganpat, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of rash and negligent driving, was ordered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day to be released on a bail of Rs. 75

The police alleged that the accused knocked down a pedestrian and failed to report to the police about the accident.

ALLEGATIONS IN INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE CASE

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, resumed yesterday the further hearing of the case in which Mr. W. T. Halai, Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange, and seven others stand charged by the Bombay Police, under the Prevention of Gambling Act.

Mr. Joachim Alva appeared for Mr. Halai, while the rest of the accused were represented by Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, C. D. Vyas, Chatrapati and Ajmeree.

Mr Gawde of the C.I.D., continuing his evidence, said that one of the files confiscated in the raid contained notices from members demanding delivery of cotton bales from the Exchange, and that all these notices bore the same date and were in the same handwriting. Also, they were different from the statements submitted by the members and looked like bogus transactions.

Mr. Chatrapati objected to Mr. Gawde drawing inferences and expressing opinions on the merits of the evidence.

Mr. Alva said that the Court was the sole and ultimate Judge of the facts and data submitted by the prosecution witness and it did not come within the jurisdiction or competence of Mr. Gawde to interpret the evidence as he liked.

The Magistrate overruled the objections.

Mr. Gawde, continuing, said that there was an instance in which a member had given notice to the Exchange of his intention to give delivery to a certain contracting party and a few pages later the same file contained a notice to the member asking for delivery, which was inconsistent with the purpose of the first notice. Some of these "Saudhas", said Mr. Gawde, were signed by non-members, which indicated that these notices did not effect the deliveries. Since no deliveries were intended, as also the "Saudhas" mentioned in the notices did not tally with the entries in the Account Books of the Exchange (Olias).

The By-Laws of the Exchange required that no delivery orders could be granted without the seller depositing the requisite number of bales in the Sewri Godown. He then produced a copy of a resolution passed by the Exchange that deliveries could not be effected as the premises of the Exchange had been raided and all books and papers thereof confiscated.

Mr. Gawde produced receipts for delivery orders, in which one member had instructed another to effect delivery for a third member, which did not come within the legitimate scope of the Exchange provisions. All these receipts indicated the same rate.

Witness then mentioned a specific instance of a survey which, he said, infringed the by-Laws of the Association. Cutch Cotton which was not on the Bombay Market for about 10 years was often mentioned in the delivery orders of the Exchange. The inference was that these entries lacked any serious purpose.

This concluded the general evidence.

The hearing was then adjourned to the 28th October.

Hospital Funds Defalcation Case

The case in which Vasant Rao Kopkar stands charged on two separate counts of misappropriation of K.E.M. Hospital Funds to the extent of Rs. 27,000 came up before Mr. Kantilal C. Thakor, Additional Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. J. H. Oza, the Head Clerk of the Accounts Department of the K.E.M. Hospital Funds, stated in the course of his cross-examination, that he used to sign the accounts sheet placed before him by the accused completely relying on his honesty. He also admitted that the false report escaped the notice of Municipal Auditors who audited the accounts every month.

Witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination by defence Counsel, Mr. A. R. Gadkari.

As some of the students who went home for Divali have not yet arrived in city, His Worship postponed the case to 28th instant.

Mr Jhabwala, Acting Police Prosecutor, assisted by Rao Bahadur Dere, conducted the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, advocate.

Ramchandra Bal Krishna and Vasant Bapoorao, arrested for alleged Sutta Khel by the DeLisle Road Police last night, were produced before Mr. Mankar at Mazagaon Court to-day.

The first accused was ordered to be remanded into Police custody till the 4th November and the second accused, who is on bail, to be enlarged till the same date.

Husseinbhai Kadarbhai and Saligbhai Nanabhai were arrested last night by the Pydhonie Police in a raid at Bhajipala Lane, on the "Otla" of the shop of Adamji Lookmanji Jasdanwala & Co., They were remanded to Police custody till the 7th November, by Mr. W. K. Mankar. Mazagaon Police Court.

Nazir-Ahmed Asgar-Miya was arrested by the Dongri Police for alleged Satta Gambling on the street yesterday.

He was remanded to custody till to-morrow.

Harilal Premji Parekh, a salesman of Asok Brothers, import and export merchants, was placed this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,500.

The police in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the accused collected Rs. 3,500 from the firm's clients and misappropriated the amount.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

Alleged Misappropriation Of Diamonds

Tarachand Udhadao Thaven was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1474

The accused, according to the police, misappropriated 30 diamonds belonging to the complainant.

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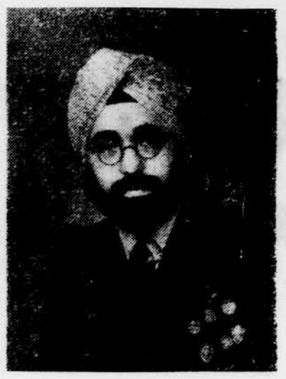

Mr. Narinder Singh, Reporter, the Punjab Legislative Assembly, Lahore, who won the Silver Cup for this year's Stenographer Championship of India. The speed was 190 words per minute in shorthand (for five minutes) and typing at 56 words per minute.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	0 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrival at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13.50
Delhi Express	6 0	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 60
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Sunday, Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 11 a.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday and Friday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

IT ALL PROVES A HOAX

Story Of "Gift," Of Jain Idol Through Divine Agency In Matunga Exposed

The story of the alleged "gift" of a Jain idol which was believed to be that of the Twenty-third Tirthashanker Bhagwan Shree Parshanathji to a Jain lady through some "divine agency," which was published in our last Monday's issue, has now proved to be a complete hoax.

The woman in question (Bai Lilbai) who, it was stated, had a vision in dream after some days' fasting is the daughter-in-law of Sheth Bhavanji Bharmal. Her name is Bai Lilbai, living in Shantiniketan, at Vincent Road, Matunga, where, a large number of people paid visit on Sunday last, and, after the news was published in this paper as well as in the "Bombay Samachar" in Monday's issue, thousands of people rushed to the spot which was veritably besieged. It is believed about a couple of lakhs of persons visited the place altogether.

Proofs gathered from several parties go to show unmistakably that the story of the "gift" of the idol through some "divine agency" is all a fake. According to the disposition of one Jagannath Laxminarayan, Moortiwala ("idol manufacturer") he was placed with an order from a woman (who is now found out to be no other than Bai Lilbai) to manufacture an idol about 11 inches in length for the sum of Rs. 30, on 20-7-38 taking Re. 1 as advance money. On 2-8-38 he was given Rs. 5 more towards the cost, and on 21-10-38 she gave the balance of Rs. 24 and took away the idol from him.

Sjt. Shantilal Bhagwanji who is a neighbour of the woman in question; on being approached by a reporter, informed him that the idol seen by him on Monday at the woman's place was the same that she had left in his place on Friday last. She had asked him to keep the bundle in which the idol was wrapped in his place for safe custody. On Saturday at about 10 p.m. she removed the bundle from which an idol in black stone could be clearly seen. On Sunday as he was not in his residence, he did not know of the stir and trouble, created by the "find" of the idol, in the locality. On Monday when he saw the idol at Lilbai's place he found that it was the same that Lilbai had kept at his place on Friday and removed it on Saturday night.

Her father-in-law, by name Sha Bhagwanji Bharmal, on being approached in the matter, assured the reporter that the story of the "dream" and the "vision" and the subsequent 'find' (or call it 'gift') of the idol, through some divine agency, is a huge hoax. He was sorry for the canard spread. He assured him there was not an atom of truth in the story. He was sorry for all trouble the incident had created.

It seems Bai Lilbai is a Jain woman of very religious bent of mind. In her deep religious fervour she was imbued with a strong desire for the past several months, to worship the idol of Tirthashankar at her own place of residence, and also to show some 'miracle' wrought at her place. So she placed an order for the idol with the manufacturer, as stated above. The rest of the story, hence, will be clear to all.

Incidentally the hoax proves the credulity of the people, even in these days of science and invention.

The thoughtlessness of the woman has, undoubtedly, wounded the religious susceptibilities of thousands of devout Jains who will, no doubt, forgive her as all due to her extraordinary frantic religious zeal.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 43rd week of 1938, i.e., the week ended 22nd October, 1938, were as under.—

The total mortality 626 was 54 more than the last week and the death rate registered was 28.0 on the Census population of 1931 as against 556 for the 43rd week of 1937 and the death rate 24.8. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 559 and the death rate 25.0.

Out of the total deaths, 153 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused only one attack but no death. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 6 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal Fever caused 5 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 766 as against 823 for the 43rd week of 1937. and 723 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-37).

RENT INQUIRY COMMITTEE

Tenants Conference Secretary's Urgent Memo To Prime Minister

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD: (By Mail).

The Secretary of the Tenants Conference has forwarded an urgent memo to the Prime Minister wherein he has stated that the grievances of the tenants are being worsened owing to the delay in work of the Rent Inquiry Committee.

GUMASTAS LOSING PATIENCE

A strong resentment prevails amongst the shop-assistant of Ahmedabad owing to long delay in passing the Shop Act though the Bill is ready for a long time past.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Gumasta Hitwardhak Sabha has written several letters to the Government to expedite the Bill, and he has further sent a very urgent letter describing the woeful plight of the Gumastas who now are losing patience owing to the delaying tactics.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., is granted, from 24th September 1938, leave for six months.

Mr. G. R. Paranjpe, M.Sc., I.E.S., Professor of Physics, to officiate as Principal, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, in addition to his own duties from 10th November 1938 vice Dr. T. S. Wheeler

Mr. N. K. Petigara, to be the Public Prosecutor for Bombay from 1st November 1938. The appointment will be on probation for a period of one year.

JOSE CABRAL PASSES THROUGH BOMBAY

His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India, Col. Jose Cabral, passed through Bombay on Thursday morning to Damaun. He arrived at the Ferry Wharf by the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s "Dipavati" and on landing was received by Senhor Carlos da Misquita, Consul-General for Portugal at Bombay, Mr. A. P. J. Fernandes, Vice-Consul, M. Rozario Lopes, Manager of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino in Bombay, and Mr. J. P. Mehta, Joint Managing Director of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

Professor Avertano Correa Fernandes, of the Goan Emigrants Association, garlanded His Excellency who was also similarly honoured by Mr. Mehta on behalf of the steamship company.

Col. Cabral left two hours later by train from Bombay Central to Damaun.

The Governor-General will return to Bombay from Damaun on Friday and proceed to Diu on Saturday by steamer, returning again to Bombay on November 3. His Excellency will meet Madame Cabral and their children who will arrive by the mail boat and they will then return to Goa on November 4 by the Ferry service again.

WOMAN RUSHES TO HUSBAND'S RESCUE

Sustains Injuries As Three Men Assault Him

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Previous enmity was stated to be the motive which led to the assault of a rival party man named Abdul Satar Gulam Nabi, who is now lying in a critical condition in J. J. Hospital.

Three persons were arrested last night by the Maharbourie Police and were placed before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to-day.

The names of the accused are: Abdul Rahim Rajan, Usman Rajan and Ibrahim Rajan.

They were ordered to be released on bail for a period of fourteen days.

In narrating the story in the Court, the Police Officer stated that the wife of the complainant came to her husband's rescue when the accused closed on him from all sides. While doing so, Hoorbai, the woman, also sustained scratches and wounds and she was removed to the hospital.

Abdul Satar, after taking his night meal, had come out at Ali Oomer Street when the accused stabbed him several times and also gave him some fist blows.

BELGAUM DIST. INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY'S CONFERENCE.

The first session of the Independent Labour Party in Belgaum District is to be held at Nipani on 30th October 1938 under the Presidentship of Dr. Ambedkar. People of all castes and creeds will take part in this conference and intend to join the Independent Labour Party of Dr. Ambedkar.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Medical Education In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A representative conference of those connected with Medical Education in the country is to be held in Delhi in November 1938 to consider the future of Medical School education and the consequent dual standard of primary medical qualifications.

This problem has come to the forefront since the establishment of the Medical Council of India. It is necessary here to briefly recall the circumstances in which this Council was created.

In 1929 the General Council of Great Britain refused to recognize the medical degrees of Indian Universities as there was a difference of opinion regarding the inspection of University examinations and the lack of a central agency in India to supervise medical education and which could negotiate with the General Medical Council and for that matter with similar bodies in other countries for reciprocal recognition of Indian medical degrees. The question of Indian Medical Diplomas was thrown overboard though it concerns a major portion of qualified medical practitioners in this country numbering over 30,000.

The Government of India originally intended to tackle the question of a Uniform Minimum Standard in Medical Education and an All-India Register. For reasons best known to Government the original preamble to the bill was changed and a Medical Council of India was established to cater for the so-called higher standard in medical education.

At this stage it is necessary to refer to the British Medical Act of 1858 and establishment of the British Medical Register. The preamble to this act is of only two lines:—"Whereas it is expedient that persons requiring medical aid should be enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners: Be it therefore enacted. . . ."

So the main and only object was the safety of the public in distinguishing persons who may be safely entrusted with the work of ministering to the sick. So the main idea then and even now is not to have a graded register of medical qualifications but simply to keep a register of persons who have received sufficient training to practice in medicine. This being the basic purpose of the Act and registration there is no justification for regulating higher and lower standards in medical training. The only standard is the safe minimum and so the British medical Acts don't make any distinction between the three standards of primary medical registration which exists in England even today.

There is no excuse for the present Medical Council of India to exclude the medical licentiates from its purview, when they are carrying on the profession with safety and in many instances with credit.

The problem for immediate consideration is the future of the present medical schools and the licentiate course. Except in England no other countries have this dual system of medical qualifications. There is only one qualification and it is the M. D. The dual system in England evolved from the simultaneous growth of the Royal Colleges and the Universities. In India the licentiate course has no traditions and is only a cheap imitation of the Conjoint Board diploma, and sooner it is abolished the better.

It is not possible to mend completely the confusion which is handed down from the past but it is now desirable to have only one uniform minimum standard in medical education. Medical education on Western lines was begun here 50 years back under totally different conditions. During this period the problem has received a new orientation. Conditions have changed in Government service as well as private practice. The present L. C. P. S. has evolved from the old time surgical dresser and to-day the licentiate course has increased nearly upto the new M.B.B.S. standard; and is more than the old L. M. & S. or even the M. B. B. S. course. So the Medical Council of India while insisting on uniformity in the future should have no hesitation in giving its recognition to all those who are on the present provincial registers.

Regarding admissions to medical schools or colleges the conditions are now made identical So if it is possible to convert the Poona and Ahmedabad medical schools into colleges students with comparatively lesser means can prosecute their studies at considerably lesser cost. For the real difference is between Bombay and mofussil living.

So far as Bombay is concerned it should not be difficult to convert the Government medical schools into colleges. The problem is simplified by the recent decision of the Government to reorganize the St. George's Hospital. With the resources of that hospital over 100 beds would be available in Bombay for clinical work.

A plan was suggested by Lt.-Col. Bhatia to increase the arrangements in Bombay for admitting more students upto the Inter M.B.B.S. and keep the 3 years' senior hospital course in Poona and Ahmedabad. But the one objection for this is that better clinical facilities are available in Bombay for the hospital course.

A better plan is to equip the medical schools upto the Inter M.B.B.S. For the senior course two out of the three years should be spent in Poona or Ahmedabad and the Final hospital year should be spent in Bombay. This will certainly benefit the students more and the increased hospital arrangements for the mofussil students will be made available from the rearrangement of the St. George's Hospital.

Lastly the question arises about the old Licentiates. As I have pointed above they should be immediately recognised by the Indian Medical Council as soon as the uniform minimum standard is a 'fait accompli.' There is nothing inconsistent in this because judging from the new M.B.B.S. standard, if recognition is given to the old L.M. & S. and M.B.B.S. it is just stretching the point a little further to set right the past.—Yours, etc.,

DR. V. D. SATHAYE,
Member, Bombay Medical Council.

Khar's Candidate

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The letter of the Secretary of Khar Residents' Association under the caption 'Khar's Candidate' in reply to a letter of a 'Member' which appeared in your columns some days back, makes sad reading. Mr. Lingham counts on the membership of the Khar Residents' Association, but in view of the majority decision, of the said Association to nominate a candidate against the Congress nominees, the prestige of the Khar Residents' Association has been lowered. The enlightened public of Khar cannot be hoodwinked now by any overture of the Khar Residents' Association. The less be said of the vagaries of the Association the better. The manoeuvres on the part of the interested party to support the nominee of the Association should be exposed in the interest of the Khar public. To nominate a candidate in opposition to the Congress is itself eloquent of the attitude of the Association to the great national organization which stands supreme today. Khar has stood by the Congress in the hour of trial and will do the same inspite of all misleading propaganda of the Khar Residents' Association.—Yours, etc.

K. D. K.

Khar.

Treatment Of Shareholders

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently I had occasion to attend the annual general meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company as a shareholder. Prior to that some questions were forwarded to the Managing Agents for being explained to the shareholders in the meeting. The Chairman after delivering his usual or rather unusual-speech thought it fit to inform the meeting that he had received "some letters from shareholders obviously inspired by the opposition"—a remark as much out of taste as it was insulting. The main point, viz., about the relevancy or otherwise of the issues in the genuine interest of the shareholders of the company was neither gone into at that stage nor afterwards. It was also hinted that some of the shareholders who wanted information held "one share having acquired it on the eve of the annual meeting." Coupled with what the Chairman said before as mentioned above, this was adding injury to insult.

What does it matter if a shareholder became a shareholder a month or a year or 10 years before the meeting so long as he is a shareholder and is in the house to exercise his right as a shareholder? The experience of shareholders in India has always been very bitter and the Managing Agents as well as the Directors are accustomed to treat them on sufferance on the one single occasion on which they have to tolerate the presence of their shareholders, forced no doubt to do so by the provisions of the Companies' Act. Hardly a few of the questions that are raised by the shareholders receive a polite reply and the replies that are condescendingly given are in many cases evasive and far from satisfactory.

Will some of your readers or the shareholders' Association kindly take up this question and bring it home to the Managing Agents that the shareholders are the real owners of a concern and must in these days of democratised control be treated as such?—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay.

Farewell Party In Honour Of Asst. Collector

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, (By Mail.)

One of the most eventful and enjoyable functions ever held in Ankola was to bid farewell to Mr. B. Venkatappaya, I.C.S., Assistant Collector whose services have been transferred to Nasik, in the hall of the premises of the Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ankola. The elite of the town and far-away villages had assembled for the occasion.

Mr. P. V. Prabhu, the leading Forest Contractor briefly stated the qualities of head and heart of the distinguished guest of the evening and wished him Godspeed.

Thereupon, Mr. Venkatappaya replied thanking them all for the overwhelming kindness with which he was received that evening.

SUPPORT TRADES DISPUTES BILL

Appeal To Workers At DeLisle Road Meeting

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the G Ward Congress Committee at DeLisle Road Maidan on Thursday evening in support of the Trades Disputes Bill, when a section of the audience moved away from the meeting and held another meeting in the same maidan and raised anti-Bill slogans.

The former meeting was presided over by Mr. I. S. Patel and the latter by Mr. Jadhav, a worker.

Copies of the Bill distributed towards the end of the meeting were burnt by the workers. Mr. I. S. Patel characterised the Bill as one of the measures brought into existence for the benefit of workers. Hitherto workers used to go on strike for trivial reasons even for months together thus making their families starve and suffering the consequent miseries attendant on strike.

The Bill provided for conciliation failing which arbitration would be enforced on the parties, which was binding. A defaultee owner was to be fined even a thousand Rupees.

The Bill aimed at stopping the Zulum of 50 persons over 5000 innocent and ignorant workers.

The workers expressed confidence in Sjts. Kher, Wandreker, and Songankar by electing them to the Legislative Assembly from that ward and they would not forfeit their faith.

On 7th November the T.U.C. had declared a strike in protest against the Bill.

He would appeal to the workers to study the provisions of the Bill and even approach Mr. Kher who held that portfolio if they required elucidation, before going on strike.

The Anti-Bill agitation was being carried on with selfish motives and he requested the workers not to be misled by either party before deciding for themselves what was beneficial to them.

A member of the audience at this stage requested Mr. Patel to state the benefit to the worker if arbitration went against him.

Slogans followed the question when Mr. Mhatre said questions could be put only towards the end with the permission of the chair. Two more questions were asked with the same result.

The meeting split into two at this stage, and the dissentients improvised a meeting on the spot without a platform, chairs or even a light.

RS. 2 LACS WINDFALL

Hindu Youth Draws Dubonnet Which Finishes Second In Cesarewitch

A fortune of about Rs. 2,00,000 has come to Mr. Narottam P. Thokersee, who had drawn in the Irish Hospital Silver Jubilee Sweepstake a ticket on Dubonnet, which finished second in the Cesarewitch.

Mr. Narottam Thokersee, who lives on the fourth floor of a building in the Fort, Bombay, was all smiles when a representative of this paper called on him late on Wednesday night.

The ticket was purchased in Mr. Thokersee's name by his father, Mr. Purshottam Thokersee, manager of the cotton department of the Khatau Makanji Mills. Mr. Narottam Thokersee had received many tempting offers for a share in his ticket, but he resolutely declined them. Mr. Narottam Thokersee, who is 21, assists his father in business.

LOCUST MENACE

Central Warning Service Proposed

The devastating blight of the locust and the great damage that it does to the agriculture of the country will continue to be the subject of observation by the Locust Research branch of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The scheme has been given a further extension pending a decision on the proposal to set up a permanent locust warning service, as recommended by Sir John Russell, in his report on the working of the Imperial Council.

The damage done by the locust to crops is so great that a continuous observation of and the collection and collation of information about its behaviour in the breeding grounds is essential.

Locust Research was started in 1930 and a locust bureau set up at the same time. At present the Bureau's main function is to receive information from the various provinces and States in India and also from Arabia and Persia, to collate the information thus received and then to disseminate it to Agricultural Departments in the Provinces and States. The Bureau issues warning about locusts whenever necessary. It supplied sodium fluosilicate to the Baroda authorities to combat a small invasion of locusts in November 1937.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research's locust research organisation includes a Desert Laboratory in South Baluchistan and observation posts there and in the Sind-Rajputana deserts. It is under the control of the Locust Research Entomologist at Karachi.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to Normal
Agra	92	57	—	17.3	—7.1
Amraoti	87	64	—	41.2	+11.3
Akola	91	60	—	40.6	+12.0
Ahmedabad	97	70	—	19.4	—8.6
Ajmer	89	59	—	8.7	—9.9
Ahmednagar	86	58	—	35.3	+15.9
Ambala	89	52	—	20.1	—4.0
Allahabad	91	63	—	50.4	+14.2
Benares	90	61	—	35.5	—2.0
Bareilly	88	58	—	34.1	—5.3
BOMBAY	90	74	—	89.6	+20.7
Bangalore	81	64	—	27.6	+2.8
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	—
Baroda	95	62	—	34.5	—
Belgaum	84	64	—	36.1	—7.0
Bahawalpore	90	59	—	4.7	+0.9
Bijapur	86	61	—	27.9	+10.9
Bellary	88	68	—	21.3	+6.7
Bhavnagar	92	69	—	20.2	+0.1
Chittagong	87	65	—	95.7	+15.4
Calcutta	90	65	—	30.9	—20.0
Cuttack	91	67	—	41.8	—8.0
Cawnpore	95	64	—	49.5	+16.4
Calicut	90	77	T	113.4	+16.5
Colombo	87	74	—	18.4	—14.3
Cheerapunji	69	55	—	472.9	+141.8
Cocanada	87	72	1.6	42.6	+10.1
Cochin	88	75	0.1	67.9	—16.7
Dehra Dun	80	49	—	77.9	+4.0
Delhi	88	55	—	9.3	—13.7
Dehra I. Khan	87	56	—	2.0	—3.4
Darjeeling	59	43	—	112.2	—0.1
Desa	94	61	—	19.5	—4.3
Dalhousie	—	—	—	48.5	—9.1
Fort Sandeman	76	48	—	3.8	—1.7
Gorakhpur	86	61	—	56.3	+10.0
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	59	—	25.0	—1.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	93	65	—	3.6	—2.0
Indore	87	60	—	50.2	+19.0
Jhansi	94	60	—	35.7	+1.9
Jubbulpore	89	60	—	59.0	+7.8
Jacobabad	92	63	—	1.0	—1.4
Jaipur	90	61	—	12.0	—9.9
Karwar	94	69	—	104.7	—9.0
Karachi	84	72	—	4.3	—1.6
Kodiakanal	59	51	—	28.1	—3.9
Khandwa	93	59	—	31.9	+4.3
Lucknow	89	61	—	59.3	+24.2
Ludhiana	89	53	—	8.5	—13.8
Lahore	87	52	—	7.6	—7.5
Lyallpur	88	55	—	7.1	—4.2
Multan	89	—	—	3.0	—2.1
Mysore	84	68	—	15.2	—4.7
Madras	91	76	0.2	15.5	—9.4
Marmagoa	93	70	—	85.5	—
Malegaon	89	60	—	26.9	+6.8
Mussoorie	62	44	—	55.5	—15.6
Mahableshwar	75	57	—	288.5	+28.7
Murree	62	43	—	42.2	+4.5
Mount Abu	78	64	—	38.3	—20.2
Masulipatam	89	74	0.1	23.2	—7.3
Mandalay	82	73	0.1	20.6	—1.4
Mangalore	87	75	—	121.7	+8.1
Meerut	—	—	—	16.8	—10.7
Mercara	75	62	—	124.5	+13.2
Nagpur	89	61	—	56.2	+11.6
Ootacamund	63	53	T	26.2	—8.4
Patna	87	63	—	54.6	+10.2
Peshawar	80	54	—	3.5	—1.3
Poona	89	58	—	35.1	+11.3
Pachmarhi	79	52	—	79.7	+7.2
Port Blair	86	80	—	88.2	+11.1
Quetta	74	42	—	0.9	—
Ranchi	82	57	—	41.8	—7.5
Rawalpindi	84	47	—	33.8	+10.8
Rangoon	91	77	—	87.1	+5.9
Ratnagiri	94	74	—	135.0	+37.8
Rajkot	96	66	—	19.0	—6.3
Sialkot	85	58	—	28.0	+5.1
Srinagar	65	32	—	7.9	—0.9
Sholapur	89	64	—	40.3	+16.0
Shillong	66	47	—	70.2	+8.3
Simla	57	46	—	41.6	—6.9
Surat	86	69	—	42.9	+2.8
Salem	92	72	—	24.4	—1.9
Trichinopoly	90	76	—	13.9	—3.9
Trivandrum	88	75	T	32.8	—5.3
Vizagapatam	89	76	—	35.5	+8.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-10-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.4 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.8 degrees 0.7 (below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 112 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-10-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Earthquake:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2150 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in China was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9 hrs. 3 mts. (I.S.T.) on Wednesday the 26th October 1938.

WOMAN WRESTLER'S VICTORY

Muslims At Public Meeting Present Bout Between Man And Woman

A record gathering, at Jullundur on October 23, witnessed a wrestling bout between the woman wrestler Omid Banu and Hissam-ud-Din.

Omid Banu received a tremendous ovation when she floored her opponent in two and a half minutes.

The wrestling match caused considerable resentment among local Muslims. At a public meeting speeches were delivered condemning the wrestling match between a man and a woman.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

BERLIN Oct. 27

The Swimmer, Miss Ragnhild Hvegar established a world record for the two hundred and twenty yards free style recording two minutes 25-9 seconds, beating Miss Den Ouden's two minutes 27.6 seconds established in May 1934. Ida Van Peggelen Holland Broke the world record for the two hundred metres back-stroke, her time being two minutes 40.6 seconds, compared with Mrs. Hveger's two minutes 41.3 seconds in February 1937.—Reuter.

"Drunken Brawl" Sequel

A night watch was kept near Crosby Bar at Duncan Road on Wednesday, following what was stated to be a drunken brawl.

On Monday last Ramchandra Govind and two others were coming out from the bar when they were confronted by three Pathans. Heated words between the two groups were followed by quick action.

It is alleged that Ramachandra Govind and his party sustained injuries.

Sticks and stones were stated to have been used.

The three persons were treated at a private hospital.

On Tuesday Ramachandra Govind, Shankar Vishnoo and Khandoo Vithal were arrested by the Police and placed before the Girgaum Police Court Magistrate.

One of the accused stated in court that he and his men had sustained injuries and yet they had been arrested.

To a query from the court, the Officer stated that only the accused sustained injuries.

Pending further Police inquiries, the accused were ordered to be bailed out.

NEW DELHI.—Samuel Goldwyn's production "The Adventures of Marco Polo", starring Gary Cooper, has been awarded the 1938 Gold Medal by the Motion Picture Division of the League of Nations. Special shows of the production will be sponsored by the League in Geneva, Paris and other places in Europe.

Beauty for the Asking!

No woman these days need be labelled "plain." If she is it really means she's neglectful. Not only are clothes and hair styles more attractive to-day then ever they've been but women have at their command the accumulated experience of centuries in the art of being beautiful. Moreover most of the most effective aids to beauty are also the simplest and least expensive. Here are three of them.

FOR A LOVELY COMPLEXION.—Every woman can have a clear, lovely complexion if only she will assist Nature to carry out her own daily beauty treatment. Nature provides a succession of surfaces to your skin which she intended to be continually replacing each other as the outer one got worn and blemished. To achieve a perfect complexion assist Nature's process by applying a little pure Mercolized Wax to the face each night. The Mercolized Wax, which contains no animal fat, absorbs the dry, flaky cuticle and reveals the lighter lovelier skin beneath.

RECIPE FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—Half the secret of an abundance of lovely, gleaming hair is in the shampoo you use. Above all avoid harsh chemicals which make the hair brittle and destroy the natural oils which make the hair rich and lustrous. The ideal shampoo is made very simply from ordinary Stallax granules dissolved in warm water. Simply dissolve a teaspoonful of Stallax granules in a cupful of hot water and apply to the scalp in the usual way.

TO REMOVE UNWANTED HAIR.—No woman need endure the embarrassment of an ugly growth of superfluous hair. There is a safe, simple and certain way of removing this disfigurement quickly and permanently. All you need is some pure powdered Pheminol. Mix the Pheminol to a paste with cold water and apply it to the offending hair. As the paste dries the hair shrivels away leaving the skin clear, smooth and unharmed. Pheminol also has the effect of retarding the future growth of the hair.

NOTE.—All the above mentioned preparations can be obtained from any chemist, store or bazaar.

Distributors: Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay and Calcutta.

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Saturdays 6-35 As. 8
Sundays & Holidays 8-15 As. 12

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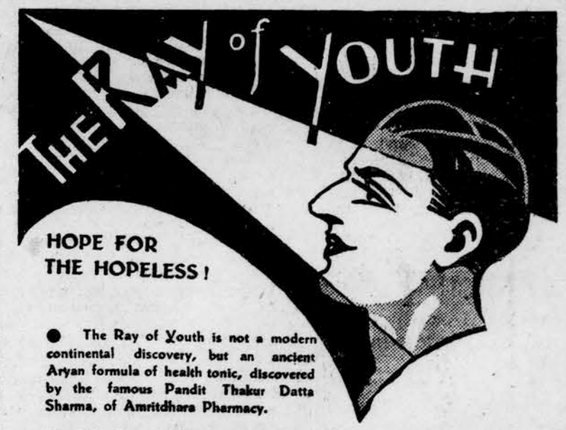

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PAUL HURST · WILLIAM COLLIER, Sr.
TALA BIRELL
Directed by Allan Dwan
Darryl F. Zanuck in Charge of Production

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 5, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 4, 1357
Parsi: Ardibehest 23, 1308
Hightide: 2-44; 14-27
Lowtide: 8-41; 20-15
Sunrise: 6-37m.
Sunset: 6-07m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Saturday, October 29.

S. S. "Viceroy of India" with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.

Tuesday, November 1.

Municipal Corporation By-election: "A" Ward, last day for nomination of candidates.

GOUD SARASWAT HOUSING SOCIETY

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the Maratha High School, near Opera House, Gurgaon, Bombay, on Sunday the 30th inst. at 4 p.m.

HOTEL WORKERS' UNION

Mr. F. M. Pinto, Secretary, Hotel Workers' Union, writes:—The General Meeting of the Hotel Workers' Union to be held on the 28th October 1938, as previously announced is cancelled. The fresh date of the meeting will be announced later.

BOMBAY HOTEL WORKERS' UNION

The General Body Meeting of the above Union will be held in the office of the Lal Bavta Press Workers Union to-day (Friday), to elect office bearers and Managing Council for the new year. The meeting will be held at 9-30 p.m.

FORFEITURE ORDER CANCELLED

"The Government of Bombay have cancelled their order declaring the following publication to be forfeited:—"Dillino Chhello Mogal Badshah Bahadurshah Zafar" written in Gujarati by Mr. Thakkur Narayan and printed and published by Mr. Jhaverbhai Dadabhai Patel at the Sharada Bhavan Press, Baroda."

BALKAN-JI-BARI

The Bombay Balkan-Ji-Bari party which went to Sind to attend the 5th All-India Children's Gathering at Sukkur under the leadership of Mr. P. R. Rao, will be back here on the 29th instant. They will give an account of the gathering and experiences of their tour in Sind on Sunday, 30th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at "Gulistan", 7th Road, Khar, to friends and well wishers of the All-India Children's Association.

EL MADINA FOR JEDDAH

Intimation has been received from Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. "El Madina" will now sail for Jeddah via Karachi not later than the 5th November 1938, instead of the 8th idem as previously notified (vide this office Notice No. 2111 PHC/4A. dated the 13th October 1938.)

2 The maximum price of tickets with food will be as under: 1st Class Single Rs. 342; Return Rs. 521; 2nd Class Single Rs. 217, Return Rs. 346; Deck Single Rs. 98, Return Rs. 148

BARODA PRAJA MANDAL

"A Student," Grant Medical College, writes:—

"The Baroda Praja Mandal is meeting at Bhadran under the distinguished presidentship of the Sardar Vallabhbhai. May I request the Praja Mandal, not to forget the States students studying in the Bombay Province and the unjust and uncalled for restrictions placed on them? The Praja Mandal should protest strongly against this, and try everything within its power to remove the discrimination shown to the State students in British India."

ACTIVITIES OF LANDLORDS ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Property-Owners' Association was held latest at the office of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Kt. Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Kt., presiding, referred to efforts of the Association in combating the riot compensation claims cases of 1936, and the proposed enactment of the Rent Acts. He then referred to the gross injustice to the landlords of the City whereby they were made to pay compensation for damages caused by hooligans without, themselves having any remedy to recover such payments from their tenants. Mention was made of the big expenses undergone by the Association and the large reduction got in the awards. In respect of the important question of Rent Acts, the president referred to the steps taken by the Association in placing its views before the Government and expressed his hopes that the findings of the Rent Enquiry Committee would not be adverse to the interest of the property owners.

The results of the elections of the new office-bearers (subject to acceptance) are as follows:—

Mr. G G Morarjee President

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Kt., Mr. Devidas M. Thackersey, Mr. A. R. M. Yusuf and Rajabahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal vice-Presidents.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar, Mr. M. A. Chaiwalla, Mr. L. M. Navalkar, Mr. X. G. Tambe, Mr. A. I. Rahimtoola, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. Ramjanally Ebrahim, Mr. E. R. Hirji Behedin, Mr. C. D. Vaidya, Mr. Ahmed Haji Noormohamed, Mr C. A. Goregaokar, and Mr. S. G. Keni members of the Council.

Mr. Siddick Sulaiman, Mr. S. B. Goregaokar and Mr. L. S. Dabholkar, Hon. Secretaries.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Jagirdar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"Of Human Hearts' Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Professor Beware" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
IMPERIAL "Gramophone Singer" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Vasanti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
METRO—"Josette" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Four Men and a Prayer". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Asha". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan's Revenge". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Adventures of Robin Hood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m
REGAL—"The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Adhikar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Hurricane". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Secretary". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WORLI MALAYALEE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Worli Malayalee Association a Public Meeting will be held at Jamboori Maidan (Worli), on Sunday the 30th inst. at 7-30 p.m. to review the present political situation in Travancore. Sjt. C. K Narayanswami, Hon. Secretary, Travancore State People's Defence Committee, will preside.

A. C. DAS CHALLENGE CUP TOURNEY

(From a Correspondent.)

The Khatau Sports who were to meet the Y.M.C.A. in the quarter-final of the above tournament, having failed to turn out, the Committee of the Indian Football League, in accordance with Rule 8 of the rules governing the tournament awarded the game to the Y.M.C.A. Thus the Young Men have entered in the semi-final of the tournament.

The match Y.M.C.A. v/s City Police, will be played to-day (Friday), at St. Xavier's ground at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd: letters and post cards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Dempo" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 29th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 30th instant respectively.

Superscribed regd. and unregd. correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per S. S. "Jehangir" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. respectively on Friday the 28th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Japan per S.S. "Kunishima Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 27th instant.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION IN MEWAR

Under the auspices of Mewar-Prajamandal Bombay a meeting of the Mewar-State subjects of Bombay was held on 25th inst., at 8 p.m. under the presidentship of Pratapmaiji Sethia, in which the following resolution was unanimously passed, "The Bombay Branch of Mewar Praja Mandal protests against the oppressive measures taken by the Mewar State in suppressing the activities of Mewar Praja Mandal and also congratulates those brave workers who have gladly jail life in order to protect their inherited Birth-rights. This branch has full confidence that all Rajastanis and specially Mewaries will by all possible means try to make this movement a brilliant success".

Vile Parle Municipality

The main feature of the administration of the Vile Parle Municipal Board for the year 1937-38 is the mention made of the growing population of Vile Parle and the demand of a fresh census in order to allocate the increased number of seats in proportion to population. The Vile Parle Municipality comprises of Vile Parle and Andheri just as the Bandra Municipality consists of Bandra and Khar. While, according to the 1931 Census, the population of Andheri was 11,000 and that of Vile Parle 9,000, in 1936 it was found that Andheri consisted of only 11,000 souls and Vile Parle had claimed a population of 14,000. The revenues of the Municipality have also shown an increase of Rs. 12,518 over the previous years revenue of Rs. 2,23,555. The report shows all round progress of this important suburb of Bombay, which is encouraging to those who like to live in the suburbs and came to Bombay for business or service.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBANMAN).

The safety campaign among school children is proving very popular in Bombay. Recently Mr. A. S. Trollip, President of the Association, was present when a hundred girls of the Princess High School, Lamington Road, solemnly pledged themselves to work whole-heartedly in the interest of safety.

The number of the recently organised safety squad has now increased to a very large figure.

In the suburbs, school children have been victims in several accidents which would easily have been avoided by the victims but they lacked the knowledge of how to avoid them. The very fact that the squad imparts education to children to make them safety minded, should make every Principal in suburban schools to encourage this movement.

BANDRA INSTITUTE MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Bandra will be held on Sunday October 30, at 10-30 A. M. in the Institute's premises at Hill Road, Bandra.

This Institute after shifting from its old premises at Chimbai has made rapid progress in social, educational and sporting activities.

The membership which was considerably small last year has now increased to a large number, the credit for this goes to the hard working and lively spirit of the President Mr. D. E. Dibbens and the Secretary Mr. Luis Pereira.

While on the subject of the Institute, the merry-makers of both the city and the suburbs might note that the Institute is planning a grand fancy dress open air dance which is scheduled to be held on November 19.

CONGRESS MEETINGS.

Yesterday the Santa Cruz Congress Election Committee held a meeting at Shilp Nivas, Besant Road, Santa Cruz. To-day a similar meeting will be held at 9 p. m. at Public Park Plot No. 3 Santa Cruz, (East) on Saturday at 5 p. m. near the Wakola Stables and on Sunday at 9 A. M. in Willington Gymkhana Hall and also at 4-30 p. m. in Koliwada Village.

This extensive propaganda work carried out by this committee, should help the other suburban Congress Committees to do likewise.

BOMBAY'S PUBLICITY OFFICER

Mr. A. S. E. Iyer Appointed

Mr. A. S. Ekambara Iyer, who has been a member of the "Bombay Chronicle" staff for the last seven years, has been appointed Publicity Officer to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Iyer, as senior reporter, has been chiefly responsible for the reporting of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council of the Montague Reforms days and the Bombay Legislative Assembly since it came into being and also for other important and responsible work. Mr. Iyer is thus well-posted in the public questions which materially affect the Presidency. Being a tried Congress worker and one of the organisers of the Hindustani Seva Dal as well as the Bombay National Guards he has known the Presidency well. He knows all the languages of this Presidency, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Urdu.

MR. A. S. EKAMBARA IYER

His work in connection with reporting several Congress Sessions and other Congress activities has helped him to be conversant with all current Indian problems from the popular viewpoint.

MISS MASCARENE FOR TRIVANDRUM

Miss Annie Mascarene, member of the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress, left for Madras 'en route' to Trivandrum on Thursday afternoon. Miss Mascarene, it will be remembered, came to Bombay last week in the course of her propaganda tour. She was seen off at the Victoria Terminus by members of the Travancore State People's Defence Committee.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TEACHERS' FEDERATION

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation held at Surat on Wednesday the 19th instant during the sessions of the Presidency Teachers' Conference the following office-bearers and Executive Committee were elected for the year 1938-1939:—

President:—Prof. D. R. Gadgil.

Vice-President:—Mr. S. U. Shukla, Mr. C. C. Shah.

General Secretary:—Mr. C. A. Christie, B.A., B.T.

Treasurer:—Mr. A. L. Muzumdar.

Members:—Mr. B. P. Thakor, Mr. B. Abreo, Mr. S. S. Pavri, Mr. M. P Shah, Mr. V. B. Karnik, Miss K. Khandwala, Prof. N. G. Naralkar, Mr. S. L. Taskar, Mr. V K. Joshi, and Mr. C. J. Bhatt.

The annual report of the Federation showing the activities of the work done during the years 1937-38 was adopted.

"BROKER IN ESTATES" ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Cheated 'European Gentleman Of Status'

BOMBAY, Thursday.

On a charge of cheating, Hemchandra Narsee Ashar was placed before the Girgaum Police Court Magistrate to-day and remanded to custody.

It appears that at about the beginning of this month "a European gentleman of status" was in need of some finances and was looking out for a financier to offer him a loan of Rs. 4,500.

The accused, it appears, who styled himself as a broker in finances and estates, was introduced to the European gentleman by another Indian Broker.

The accused, then, it is stated, demanded his interest in advance which was paid the promised loan was, however, not forthcoming. On the contrary, the accused despatched, it was alleged, to the complainant a letter of threats and a pro-note for a sum of Rs. 1,000.

The complainant informed the Lamington Road Police and the accused was arrested early this morning.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI

Presides Over Baroda State's People's Conference

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, left for Anand to-night to preside over the Baroda State People's Conference at Bhadram, a village near Borsad. The Conference will be held to-day and will continue for two or three days. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will return to Bombay on Monday.

Nariman's Tour

Mr. K. F. Nariman M.L.A. is proceeding to Allahabad on the 28th morning to inaugurate the U.P. Students' Conference to be held at Allahabad on the 29th and 10th instant. He has also received a similar invitations to preside over the Students' Conference at Jullundur and also an invitation from the Delhi students.

Tatnis Stands For Corporation

Mr. R. K. Tatnis, Editor of "Vividha-Vritta", is standing as a candidate for the forthcoming Bombay Municipal Elections from Dadar-Matunga-Sion Ward.

Rajabai Tower Clock Under Repairs

The clock in Rajabai tower, is under repairs. It has stopped working since Wednesday evening.

The clock is electrically worked for the last four years, and is overhauled by a Swadeshi electric clock manufacturing concern, once in three years.

Goolabbai Central Gujerati Municipal Girls' School

(From A Correspondent.)

The Diamond Jubilee Number of the Bai Goolabbai Centarla Gujerati Municipal Girls' School is just published. The institution which has served the community for the period of 60 years. Rising from humble beginning, it now boasts of, about 533 students. The result of the examinations every year, it is stated, stands at about 90 per cent. Among the illustrations given in the number are those of Bai Goolabbai Haribhai Shah ex-head mistress of the institution whose name is linked with it, a few mistresses who are called the "pillars in the evolution of the Shala", of Miss Shirinbai D. Dallas, Lady Superintendent of Bombay Municipal Schools, and Vice-President of the Celebration Committee, also of sympathisers and donors.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1938

MEDICAL EDUCATION

In his presidential address at the meeting of the Medical Council of India held at Delhi early this week Major-General Bradfield laid special stress on the efforts made by the Council to improve the standard of medical education in India and to obtain reciprocal recognition of Indian and overseas medical degrees. The efforts to improve the standard of medical education are certainly commendable so far as they go. But this question, particularly with regard to advanced or specialised medical education and research, can be satisfactorily solved only if the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, the Universities and the Medical Council make concerted and co-ordinated efforts. Without such effort's medical education cannot make much headway in the country either qualitatively or quantitatively.

Inadequate Facilities

So far as the quantitative aspect of the question is concerned, it is deplorable that the facilities for medical instruction on modern lines are extremely inadequate. There are only ten medical colleges and 28 medical schools in the country and thousands of students fail to get admission to these for sheer want of accommodation. Yet the need for more qualified physicians and surgeons is as vast now as it ever was. According to the Annual Report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for the year 1936, there is in India, on an average, only one dispensary, public or private, for 41,000 persons. The position in the rural areas is much worse. The average population served by one dispensary in these areas is over one lakh, the figure for the Bombay Presidency being 104,000. The Report rightly points out that "these figures indicate the urgent need for extension of rural medical relief" and that "by one method or another it is necessary to obtain a wider distribution of qualified medical men throughout the country, if medical relief is to be readily available to the average rural villager." We would go further and say that not only a better distribution but also a large increase in the number of qualified medical men is absolutely necessary. But what is being done to supply this want? Wider recognition of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems can go a long way in serving this purpose. But mere recognition will not suffice. The State should either conduct its own institutions of these types or should liberally aid private ones, taking care in each case that the specialised or distinctive instruction in the different systems follows a sound knowledge of physiology, anatomy, general science, and elementary pathology. This ideal may not be reached immediately but should be steadily aimed at and reached as early as possible. Quality of instruction must not be sacrificed for the sake of quantity or sentiment.

Reject The Proposal

While due recognition should be given to the indigenous systems of medicine and Homoeopatny, what is more important is that the number of medical schools and colleges of the modern allopathic system should be considerably raised. It has been suggested in various quarters that there should be one uniform minimum standard of instruction throughout the country. Broadly stated, this sounds plausible. But what is tacitly understood by many in this proposal is that the present graduate or M.B.B.S. course should be made the minimum, which means that the shorter licentiate course must be abolished and with it all the medical schools in the country, unless they are raised to the status of colleges. We cannot commend this proposal as it will seriously diminish the number of qualified doctors instead of increasing it to cope with the vast demand for them in the smaller towns and rural areas. The M.B.B.S. course of five years after the Inter-Science examination is too high and too costly to be the minimum course or to ensure a sufficient number of doctors. On the other hand the shorter course for the licentiates has been found good enough for a minimum standard and necessary for thousands who cannot afford the longer course or cannot get admission in the all too few colleges. By all means raise the number of colleges but it will be a grave disservice to abolish the pretty large number of schools which cannot be converted into colleges in the immediate future. We understand that this question is to be considered at a Conference of medical men at Delhi next month. We hope the question will be discussed there from the point of view of the need for turning out a large number of qualified doctors to serve the vast country-side.

Ll. G. On Munich

It is a little regrettable that Mr. Lloyd George should have been conspicuous by his absence or silence when M.P.'s debated the Munich Agreement. He has, however, now effectively answered those who were exploiting his silence. In his speech at the City Temple he has unequivocally denounced the British policy during the last few years of descending the ladder of dishonour rung by rung. And he has put the issue very plainly when he says that "Britain handed over a little democratic State in Central Europe wrapped in the Union Jack and the Tricolour to a ruthless dictator who would deny freedom both to Czechs and Germans alike," and lost honour and not gained tranquillity. This is the stark tragedy of "Munich" which Lord Halifax and others seek to ignore by arguments which on the face of it are untrue and absurd and which merely strengthen and further encourage the Dictators as a French journal has so correctly pointed out.

Lord Halifax waxed eloquent over the achievements of his chief and the present course of British foreign policy. As to the first, even some 100 per cent. supporters of Mr. Chamberlain have begun to experience pangs of conscience. No less a British Conservative realist than His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is now constrained to confess: "We have only to think of some million refugees from Germany and Austria and refugees from Czechoslovakia and China. Our Nation, together with other western nations, could not escape the responsibility for the circumstances which have driven these people from their 'homes.'" As to the second, one has only to look at what is happening to Czechoslovakia now. But a more effective answer comes from Berlin. Herr von Ribbentrop has gone to Rome for, among other things, strengthening the Rome-Berlin-Tokio triangle. The meaning is clear. The Dictators have discovered that, in the face of united blackmail by them, they can win anything from the so-called democracies. And on the basis of that discovery they are preparing for more. This is the result of the policy which Lord Halifax defends.

Demonstrations In Agriculture

We heartily commend the Bombay Government's scheme to popularise among agriculturists improved methods of agriculture, which research has found most successful. Briefly, the scheme is to establish about fifty taluka demonstration centres in various parts of the province, and its special feature is that the demonstrations will be carried on under conditions that can be easily reproduced by most agriculturists. The centres will be established on the lands of such of the cultivators as are willing to co-operate with the Agricultural Department in working out the scheme. The cultivators selected for the demonstration work should be prepared to cultivate their holdings under the direction of the officers of the Department and a worker of the Department will be stationed on or near the holding to give all assistance to the owner in the work of improved agricultural methods. A small seed and implement depot will be situated on or near each taluka agricultural demonstration centre for the convenience of the neighbouring cultivators and as a centre for the extension of improved agricultural materials at the cheapest possible rates. Local Congress Committees or other bodies interested in the scheme may well act as a link, wherever necessary, between the Department and the agriculturists.

Municipal Election In Khar

Reply To Propaganda Of Regional Interests

(BY "SUBURBANUS")

Since the publication of my article, 'Congress and Suburban Municipal Elections' in these columns, Mr. Lingam of Khar has made an attempt to defend the action of a local association in setting up a candidate in opposition to the Congress Party nominees: and although the defence does not intrinsically deserve any notice or rejoinder it would be worthwhile to point out how the mentality of what may be described as 'regional' patriotism of which the Lingam 'apologia' is a typical expression is incompatible with the election situation with special reference to the interests of the suburb of Khar.

Meaning of Culture

Mr. Lingam has apparently no sense of humour as he pays the extremely dubious compliment to his fellow-townsmen and townswomen of being 'cultured.' This is actually an intellectual insult because, since the 'cultured' covers men and women who are well-educated and possessed of the requisite degree of intellectual-mental culture as well of course, as—it gives me the greatest pleasure to add—the aesthetic, it is impossible for any group of enlightened and cultivated persons to respond to an appeal that is addressed to their herd-instinct Culture carries one further away from the primitive instinct and elevates one to a higher plane on which the conflict between the individual and immediate advantage and the collective and necessarily impersonal good is dissolved. The organisation of modern democratic institutions is the direct result of this process in cultural evolution.

A Poser for Kharites

To illustrate this: Suppose there were a unanimous tribal response to Mr. Lingam's war-cry and his nominee is elected. Does it mean he would be able to transform Khar into a little paradise while we less fortunate humans live our miserable existence in Santa Cruz and Vile Parle? Can a 'cultured' person even 'a la' Lingam be so myopic as not to recognise that each of the suburbs has its place in the multi-cellular municipal organisation and that the would-be member of Khar selected by the Lingam 'elite' would be as helpless as any congenital cripple catapulted into the civic council of the Bandra Municipality? I am afraid even the little boys in Khar's Tamil school have the intelligence to accept the logic of this position. And it is precisely because the Congress Party assumes the role of an organisation that could achieve the maximum good of the entire suburban district that it deserves the support of the population composing the electorate.

Why Vote Congress

I have dealt with this aspect of the question in my earlier article. But the plea that the suburban electorate should help the organisation that would not be intimidated by parasitical interests and would work only for the collective maximum good must be reiterated here. We have still to work out the modern democratic institution of the local authority and at a time when a better atmosphere has been created for prosecuting such a programme of social service, it is our duty to overcome our lethargy and extend the fullest co-operation to the Congress Party which is capable and well-equipped to discharge the responsibility. Any student of conditions of the suburban existence, if he (or she) were not parochial-minded, is struck by the enormity of the task of a thorough clean-up that the Congress Party can confidently undertake. We are passing through a period of political transition and it is important that we should utilise the opportunity and put it to the best use. This can be done if we recognised the possibilities offered by the machinery of municipal administration to achieve the collective social good. The Congress Party manifesto formulates, as no single unified party does, the basic demands of this ideal.

Local groups and cliques are a heritage of the past that we have yet to outlive. There should not be the slightest objection to the horticultural development of local patriotism, but it should not interfere with the more comprehensive progress.

CIVIL LIBERTIES AND NON-VIOLENCE

Adhere To Congress Creed

(By Shankerrao Deo, Member, Congress Working Committee)

Mahatma Gandhi in his article "If I were a Czech" says that "Science of non-violence can alone lead one to pure democracy." This is equally true about civil liberties. Complete civil liberty is not possible without complete non-violence. Civil liberty is liberty to express my views, whatever they may be, on the present social structure, its evolution and internal and external relations and to bring about a change in them without any restraint from outside. Of course, I must concede this right to other members of society also if I am really a true lover of civil liberty. Even when I feel that the views expressed by others are dangerous and particularly harmful to the welfare of society as a whole or any part thereof I must choose even then the democratic and peaceful way of bringing a change in them. This method may prove to be a lengthy one; it may demand great suffering and sacrifice from me; still I must stick to it. In present day parlance this is called the non-violent or Satyagrahi method of bringing about a change of heart in the opponent. This method not only includes all the constitutional means but it also includes non-violent direct action. Therefore, the method of convincing the intellect and through it to bring about a change of heart need not be labelled merely as liberalism. It is complete revolutionism.

Limits Of State Action

On the contrary, if I try to suppress the opinions of others because they differ from me through actual violence or fear of violence, I curtail or suppress their civil liberties which I claim to value more than my life. He may be a single individual, who has been thus deprived of his right to give full expression to his views and it may be the State who has done so in the interest of the rest of the members of the society still it is a curtailment of civil liberties of that individual. Unless actual violence or threat or incitement to violence is used every person must be allowed the liberty to express his views. The State is justified in restricting or even suppressing the liberties of that person who commits actual violence or incites to violence because he, on his own part, restricts or suppresses the liberty of others.

Congress And Civil Liberties

The Congress creed being non-violence, it has put only this restriction to civil liberty. The resolution on civil liberties which was placed by the Working Committee before the A.I.C.C. at Delhi and which, with a slight modification was passed in the end, lays stress on this restraint and warns people that the Congress Governments will not tolerate commitment of or preaching of violence in any shape or form under the name of civil liberty. There is nothing new in this. When the question of deciding its attitude towards the all notorious article 124 of the Indian Penal Code and the class war came long ago before the Congress it took the same attitude. The Congress then declared that the preaching of disaffection against the State or of class conflict and class war should not be held a crime unless there was actual violence or incitement to violence. Therefore to say that the Delhi resolution was forging new fetters on civil liberties of citizens or especially of Congressmen is to say the least, a gross misrepresentation of facts.

An Objection Answered

The party in opposition may retort; "It is all very well for men who are in power or those classes who, by the help of the State, are exploiting the masses to preach the gospel of non-violence or to support the theory of change of heart. It is all to their advantage. But what about those down-trodden suppressed mass of men which being exploited by the upper classes by the aid of the State violence? How long are they to suffer? The answer to this agreement is simply this. To meet violence by violence and to try to change the relations between the different classes in the society is not the real effective way of stopping the exploitations of the masses. Though the form is changed, the substance remains the same. This violent revolution leads to the concentration of all the state power in the hands of the few. A small powerful coterie dominates and suppresses the real will of the people and the exploitation instead of being really stopped is on the contrary intensified specially in the realm of thought. But this is more horrible than the economic exploitation. For if the one kills the body, the other kills the soul.

Moreover this argument of violence does not sound well in the mouths of those whose creed is non-violence and truth. Being aware of the exploitation of the people by the foreign State and of the masses by the classes with the help of the state, we have taken a vow that we will attain our complete freedom by non-violent and truthful means. We know that to-day there is a class-conflict in our society, also. Still we have resolved to dissolve

(Continued on page 10, col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE

Every day brings from Czechoslovakia confirmation of the complete collapse of that country as an independent unit. She has been forced to make surrender after surrender to Hungarian demands. She has been forced to place herself at the disposal of Italo-German arbitration so much so that Ruthenian Chiefs who preferred plebiscites to such arbitration have had to go. Slovakia and Ruthenia are already virtually Nazified. What is even more noteworthy is the fact that a country-wide campaign against Jews has been started in right earnest. All this proves that Czechoslovakia has passed not only into the economic orbit of Germany but also into the political and militarist orbit of Nazism. And yet we are told that the country has been saved. A feeble attempt in this connection is also made to suggest that Mr. Chamberlain's surrender was made not to Hitler's "offensive" methods but to "a very sound case." These apologists forget what they themselves said during the brief period between Godesberg and Munich. And they quietly ignore the very effective answer to their plea given the other day by—Dr. Goebbels.

U. P. CHRISTIANS' SUPPORT TO CONGRESS

It is good news that the annual conference of the U. P. Indian Christian Association, held at Gorakhpur the other day, declared its full confidence in the present Congress Government and expressed gratitude for measures adopted by Government to relieve the suffering of the poor. The conference, unlike the Muslim League, permitted its members to join the Congress if they so desired and made some constructive suggestions that would bring Christians into closer contact with the Congress. Such a friendly gesture towards the Congress deserves sympathetic response from Congress workers in the Province. Congress certainly belongs to all communities, but this fact needs to be brought home to those who are still out of it.

HOURS OF WORK ON RAILWAYS.

At a meeting of the International Labour Office held in London on Wednesday Mr. N. M. Joshi made a timely plea for a reduction in the hours of work on Indian Railways. He pointed out that as a result of the Washington Conference the hours in some classes of railway workers had been fixed at sixty per week. This is certainly too high a maximum and, as Mr. Joshi suggests, the number may well be reduced in view of the fact that road workers have a lower maximum. Reduction to, say, 54 hours on the railways, as in the case of motor drivers, will not reduce efficiency. It may even improve it. In any case the railway workers are entitled to a fair reduction. Human beings should not be treated as machines merely because it is possible to exploit them.

THE RUPEE EXCHANGE

Speaking on the "Future of the Rupee" at the Rotary Club, Madras, Prof. P. J. Thomas of the Madras University said: "Those who advocate devaluation in India want to employ it not as a measure of relieving a straightened exchange, but as an active agency for improving economic conditions in the country. This is not a legitimate attitude, nor will it bring the advantages sought. In a world controlled by autarchy and all manner of trade controls, a slight devaluation as is sought in India will have little effect." There is nothing illegitimate in seeking to improve the economic conditions of the country by fixing the exchange at a suitable level. Many countries have done so. Britain herself has all along controlled Indian exchange in her own interests. As regards the professor's plea that a slight devaluation will not be enough to bring the advantages sought, millions of Indians who are desperately poor will be grateful even for small mercies.

"TANGANYIKA HERALD."

Tanganyika, which was formerly the German East Africa, is very much in the public eye at present and the Special Number of the "Tanganyika Herald" is thus a very topical publication. Printed on art paper and running into nearly three hundred pages, the present publication is an index to the amazing progress which Indian journalists have made in another continent, for needless to add, the "Tanganyika Herald" is purely an Indian enterprise. The first hundred pages of the issue, which are in English, deal with the history of the territory and also introduce us to the leading Indian citizens there. "Native Paramountcy," by Mr. V. R. Boal, is a critical analysis of the new slogan, which the author observes, is meant less for the safeguarding of Africans' rights than for the protection of British interests! The Gujarati Section is full of interesting and instructive articles on various subjects and gives us a revealing glimpse into the life of Indians overseas. The number is profusely illustrated and is priced at 5 shillings.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Scandal continues to be the fashionable society game.

Few men are wise enough to render one little word sufficient.

Perseverance will not do everything, but it certainly works wonders.

Many a man would be smarter if he knew half as much as he thinks he does.

The faith cure may be all right in some cases, but the want of faith is the only cure for love.

During courtship a man thinks of taking a mate; but after marriage he is apt to discover that he has taken a captain.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"Justice alone was yielded
And everyone was right:
The sword that Hitler wielded
Was not a sword of might.

The French and we were tender
And took the kindliest course;
The Czechs did not surrender
To fear nor yet to force.

Lord! I could write a column
Of tripe to this intent,
As smooth—as suave—as solemn
—If England gave up Kent.

—"Mr. Punch" of London in reply to the "Times."

* * * *

Lord Chatfield and members of his committee left London for India on Wednesday last.

It is understood, that, urgent duties, permitting, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan will receive the Committee on arrival and read a patriotic address of welcome on behalf of the martial classes of India, particularly for the honour done to this country by Great Britain in the shape of the Committee.

* * * *

The Woodhead Commission report on Palestine is to be published shortly, but the British Government will not announce their policy before the meeting of Parliament.

Good. That gives our League friends some time to find ways and means of—doing nothing.

* * * *

Mr. B. F. Bharucha asks the anti-Abul Kalam communalists: "Will you name a Muslim Divine of his type to-day?"

Need they name him? Who doesn't know?

* * * *

"Deutschland" On Fire.

—Headline in a contemporary.

Hush brother!

* * * *

According to Mr. Lloyd George, the "peace" at Munich "was purchased at the price of conscience and honour."

That is why the realists of Britain naturally regard it as a magnificently cheap price.

* * * *

"We have descended during these years the ladder of dishonour rung by rung—can we" asked Mr. Lloyd George, "do any lower?"

Oh certainly, there are to take only two visible rungs, the colonies and France.

Mr. Lloyd George doesn't know the ladder climbing stuff that Mr. Chamberlain and his friends are made of.

* * * *

Speaking of refugees from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and China, the Archbishop of Canterbury says—at any rate His Grace is reported by 'Reuter' to have said so—"Our Nation, together with other western nations, could not escape the responsibility for the circumstances which have driven these people from their homes."

Evidently, the Primate is beginning to recall with an uneasy conscience that he is not only a Realistic Briton but also a Christian.

* * * *

The Czech Government, says a Berlin message, has decided to admit free of duty merchandise of Sudeten origin into Czech territory.

It had to. Didn't Mr. Ashton Gwatkin (of the Runciman mission) say only recently: "It is surely evident that the Sudeten industries cannot live without the Czech hinterland"?

* * * *

Herr von Ribbentrop's visit to Rome is interpreted by a French journal as concerned with "the strengthening of the Rome-Berlin-Tokio triangle."

Which, of course, is the same thing as consolidating Mr. Chamberlain's achievement at Munich.

And it goes without saying, that it is also a gesture in justification of Lord Halifax's defence of British Foreign Policy.

* * * *

He: 'I suppose your idea of a rich man is one who has everything he wants?'

She: 'No. He's one who has everything I want.'

Roosevelt Pleads For Greater Unity

Peace By Fear Has No Higher Quality Than Peace By Sword

International Armament Race Is Absurd Unless New Territories Are Coveted

WASHINGTON, October 27.

President Roosevelt in a broadcast speech criticised by implication the Munich Agreement and suggested that the United States favoured a Disarmament Conference.

He said that it was becoming increasingly clear that a peace by fear had no higher or more enduring quality than a peace by the sword.

There could be no peace, if the reign of law to be replaced by the current sanctification of sheer force, if national policy adopted as a deliberate instrument the threat of war and the dispersion of world-wide millions of helpless persecuted wanderers with no place to lay their heads, and if economic resources that ought to be devoted to social and economic reconstruction were to be diverted to an intensified competition in armaments which would merely heighten suspicions and fears and threaten the economic prosperity of every nation.

After stressing that the United States had been seeking disarmament for twelve years Mr. Roosevelt emphasised that no nation could accept disarmament whilst neighbour nations were armed to the teeth, but he added, "We still insist that the international armament race is absurd unless new territories or new controls are coveted. We are entitled to a greater reassurance than can be given by words—the kind of proof that can be given, for example, by actual discussions leading to actual disarmament. In no other way can we be relieved of the necessity of increasing our own military and naval establishment."

The President dwelt on the good-neighbour policy of the United States, but gave a warning that "in the principle of good-neighbour, certain fundamental and reciprocal obligations are involved. There must be deliberate and conscious will that such political changes, as changing needs require, shall be made peacefully. That means due regard for the sanctity of treaties. You cannot organise civilisation around the core of militarism."

Reaffirming the faith of the American people in the American democratic way of life, the President said, "We are determined to use every endeavour in order that the Western hemisphere may work out its own inter-related salvation in the light of its own inter-related experience, and we affirm our faith that whatever choice of life a people makes, that choice must not threaten the world with the disaster of war.

"The impact of such disaster cannot be confined; it may release a floodtide of evil emotions fatal to civilised living. That statement applies not to the western hemisphere alone, but to the whole of Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands in the seas."

The President concluded by pleading for greater unity for peace internationally and nationally.—Reuter.

Secretary, in a broadcast to the United States declared that the contribution which President Roosevelt had made was immensely helpful in the recent crisis.

Continuing Lord Halifax said, "We do not question the motives which inspired your neutrality legislation, but we have noted that you have followed with acute interest the events in Europe. There is little real difference between the attitude of an average man and woman in Britain and in America regarding the turbulent currents sweeping over Europe.

"No true peace can exist until the nations are agreed that law and not force shall rule the world. It may be that peace will only come through sacrifices no less strong than those by which a nation is inspired in war time. We are living in one of the great periods of human history. A restless and sinister spirit surely roams in the world to-day, seemingly forbidding man to tread the path of progress. A heavy responsibility rests on countries like yours and mine to guide fellowmen towards a peace of understanding."—Reuter.

NO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN US

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Lord Halifax, British Foreign

Roosevelt's Message On Eve Of Navy Day Celebrations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

"The fleet must be ready," declares President Roosevelt in his annual letter to the Secretary of the Navy on the eve of the Navy Day celebrations.

The President adds "within the past year world conditions have made it imperative that we should take stock of the national defence and face facts. I believe it is entirely consistent with our continuing readiness to limit the armaments by agreement that we should maintain an efficient Navy, adequate in men and material, to insure positive protection against any aggressor."—Reuter.

DEFENCE PLAN FOR NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, Oct. 27.

The formation of a National Military Reserve for Home Defence in the event of an emergency is being undertaken by the Ministry of Defence. The scheme envisages a reserve force consisting of a thousand ex-soldiers whose enrolment, between the ages of forty and fifty, is being invited.

The Minister of Defence explains that the idea is to compile a register of men available for guard duties and similar work.—Reuter

Gandhiji Crossing the River Swat near Utmanzai.

Daladier Defends Betrayal

Bitter Attack On "Reds": Bankruptcy Faces France, He Says

MARSEILLES: Oct. 27.

Munich was an act of reason, declared M. Daladier at the Radical Socialists' Congress. What he wished to emphasise with all the force he was capable of, was that the situation resulting from the Munich agreements was preferable to a situation which would exist to-day had war not been avoided.

Emphasising that he could not accept references being made to capitulation by France, M. Daladier said that he knew and could measure the consequences of the Munich Agreement. He added: "But I know that we did not bow to force and if at Munich I found myself in the presence of an ultimatum, if I had not been able to make my voice heard and discuss matters on an equal footing, I would have returned to Paris and appealed to the nation to resist."

M. Daladier went on to make an impassioned plea for a new effort by all classes to increase production, scouting the idea that this call arose out of an adoption of the Fascist ideology.

Bitterly attacking the Communist Party, the Premier charged it with continuing to recommend intransigence "even if it led to war." Violence and intransigence of this party had "paralysed my action."

Turning to finance, M. Daladier informed his audience that the burden on the Treasury would reach 53 milliard Francs for 1939, if they remained inactive. France would be thrown into bankruptcy, if the national revenue continued to be so devoured.—Reuter.

NO PEACE EVEN FOR ONE YEAR

Choice Of Hard Road May Come: No Short Cut

LONDON, Oct. 27

"Nobody supposes that we have secured peace for all time or even for one year", declared Sir Thomas Inskip, addressing his constituents at Stubbington, Hampshire. He added:

"We may have to make another choice on the hand road leading to peace. That choice may come soon or may come later, but we would be foolish to think that we had secured peace by some easy short cut method."

He hoped that the public would receive comparatively soon some guidance regarding national service. Discussing the deficiencies in national defence he said:

"We are now in the middle of the third year of rearmament, and there is now a stream which may be fairly described as a flood of armaments and equipment. If production is not as great as it will be, it is so substantial as to merit the epithet of "flood".—Reuter.

U. S. 'PLANES FOR R. A. F.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.

Squadron Leader J. Adams said that he was highly pleased with the tests of both aeroplanes and equipment ordered for the R. A. F. from the North American Aviation Company. The first plane was sent to London last weekend. Five more are being shipped on November 5, after which there will be regular monthly shipments until the order is completed.—Reuter.

GOVT.'S ACCEPTANCE OF GARDA'S OFFER

Rs. 7,000 For All Forfeited Lands Purchased By Him: Sardar's Support To Terms Of Transaction

BOMBAY, Oct 27.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement:—

"With reference to the letter addressed by Mr. J. F. Garda to the Revenue Minister, Mr. Morarji R. Desai as regards the return of forfeited lands in the Surat District euquiries have been made from several quarters as to what Mr. Garda is likely to get under the terms offered by him and now accepted by Government. So far as I am aware, Mr. Garda acquired in all, about 400 acres in four villages namely Babla, Satem, Siker and Sarbhan in the Surat District. In 1930, through the intervention of Sir Cowasji Jehangir and others, Mr. Garda agreed to sell the properties which are situated in Babla and Satem for a sum of Rs. 13,600. He subsequently purchased some lands in Siker and Sarbhan. For all these lands Mr. Garda at first claimed from Government Rs. 3,50,000 and odd. At one time, he said he was offered Rs. 2,50,000 by Mr. Garret the then Commissioner of Northern Division, but this was promptly contradicted by the Government of Bombay. Under the terms of the bill, he would be entitled to the occupancy price paid by him, which is about Rs. 4,500/-, four per cent interest thereon and 15 per cent on the whole. Mr. Garda will thus get about Rs. 7,000/-, in all for all the forfeited lands purchased by him

GARDA'S OTHER PURCHASES.

Mr. Garda, it appears, has purchased some Government waste lands and small buildings during this movement in order to accommodate his men whom he had imported in the Surat District from outside to work on the forfeited lands. So far as I know, the lands and buildings are of a small value. A police chowki has been purchased by him for about Rs. 750/- and a peasant's house in Siker for about Rs. 250/-

Mr. Garda requested Government to purchase these lands and properties also for the price which he had paid for them together with the cost of certain improvements. he claims to have made, plus 15 per cent thereon. He has to prove how much he has spent on such improvements, in any case it can't be much.

This transaction is not covered by the Bill, but as Mr. Garda has undertaken to hand over possession of all the forfeited lands purchased by him, on the 1st of November and as the amount involved is small, I do not consider the Government's acceptance of Mr. Garda's offer as objectionable. —A. P.

TWO MORE PEERS IN CABINET

Stanhope And De La Warr Take Oath

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Following a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace it was announced that Earl Stanhope has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in place of Mr. Duff-Cooper resigned, and that Earl De la Warr has been appointed President of the Board of Eudcation in place of Earl Stanhope.

Earl de la Warr's transference to the Board of Education leaves the post of Lord Privy Seal vacant. The other Cabinet post still vacant is that of Secretary of State for the Dominions.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, who has been carrying on the work both of the Dominions and Colonial Offices for some time past will continue his dual functions for the time being.

Earl Stanhope had previous experience in the Admiralty as a junior Minister and Earl De la Warr before his promotion to Cabinet rank served on the Board of Education as Under Secretary.

The composition of the Cabinet from the point of view of parties supporting the National Government is unchanged. No further appointments will be announced this afternoon.—Reuter.

ROOM FOR OPPOSITION ATTACK

The appointment of a member of the House of Lords as the Head of a Department, which will expend 125 million sterling this year is certain to give rise to strong Opposition criticism. The Opposition will also object to the fact that all Navy questions in the debates of the House of Commons will have to be answered henceforth by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty or the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, both Junior Ministers.

The vacant post of Lord Privy Seal leaves open the possibility of an appointment of major importance. The holder of this post has often been called upon to undertake special duties. It is thought that the delay in filling it is due to Mr. Chamberlain's wish to secure the best man for some special purpose.

Earl Stanhope's appointment should be popular with the Ministerialists as he is much liked.

Earl De la Warr's promotion is in accordance with expectations.—Reuter.

Hungary's Note To Prague

Ultimatum For Evacuation Of 10,000 Kilometres In Four Or Five Days

BUDAPEST, Oct. 27.

Czechoslovakia's latest proposals for a solution of the frontier dispute with Hungary were considered at a meeting of the Cabinet this morning Later it was learned that a strongly worded Note had been sent to Prague.

It is understood that the Note reasserts Hungary's demand for a full settlement of the dispute on the lines laid down in their previous Note. It is believed that the Note stipulates that Czech troops shall evacuate within the next four or five days 10,000 square kilometres of territory that Prague has already agreed to cede and Hungarian troops will march in progressively as the former retire. There is objection to the inclusion of Rumania, as suggested by Prague, among the arbitrators on the disputed region of Ruthenia.—Reuter.

Parallel Govt. In Palestine

HAIFA: October 27.

Notices were posted in mosques to-day threatening death to any Arab who applied to the military authorities for one of the travel permits which will be instituted on Tuesday. The notices were issued on the authority of the self-styled "Rebel Government." Arabs are conspicuous by their absence from the crowds applying for permits.—Reuter.

REVENUE REMISSION IN FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Oct. 27.

The Frontier Government have remitted another sum of Rs. 50,000 in land revenue in Soabi and Mardan tehsils. This relief was badly needed in view of the fact that the cultivators of this area have sustained heavy losses this year owing to flood and storm havocs.

The Hon. Kazi Ataullah Khan, Minister for Education, accompanied by the Revenue Commissioner of the province, will proceed to these areas to-morrow. It is learnt that the Minister will consult the local M.L.A.'s in order to formulate the scheme of incidence of remissions.—United Press.

HOURS OF WORK IN RAIL TRANSPORT

Three Party Conference Next Year

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Calling for an International Tripartite Conference in March next year to consider the basis for international regulations on reduction of the hours of work in rail transport was decided upon by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. at its meeting to-day.

The I.L.O. meeting received a report from the Preparatory Committee on the Textile Industry in favour of the principle of setting up an International Tripartite Committee to enquire into the wages and hours of work in the textile industry.

The interim report showed that the Governments of the principal textile producing countries were asked whether they were prepared to participate in such an enquiry and the number of affirmative replies, in the Committee's view, was insufficient to suggest that the appropriate time had yet arrived to set up the proposed Committee.

The discussion on the interim report was deferred pending further discussion by the Preparatory Committee.—Reuter.

Resident's Flying Visit To Rajkot

Thakore Saheb Refuses To Recognise Cadell: Viravala At It Again

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RAJKOT: October 27.

THE RAJKOT ADMINISTRATION STALEMATE CONTINUES UNABATED. THE THAKORE SAHEB IS QUESTIONING THE RIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO FOIST SIR PATRICK CADELL AS DEWAN, WHOM HE DOES NOT WISH TO RECOGNISE.

DARBAR VIRAVALA, EVEN THOUGH OUT OF RAJKOT, SENT WORD TO THE LEADER OF SATYAGRAHA THROUGH AN INTERMEDIARY THAT THE THAKORE SAHEB WAS PREPARED TO GRANT ALL POPULAR DEMANDS, IF ONLY SIR PATRICK WAS REMOVED FROM DEWANSHIP.

THE PARISHAD WORKERS STERNLY REFUSED TO ENTER INTO ANY SUCH BARGAIN.

It is reported State revenue officials are touring villages for exacting signatures from farmers on loyalty pledges, but the farmers are adamant.

Nearly 100 notices, it is alleged, have been served by the state on the villagers of Halenda, Sanosara and Fardang threatening confiscation of land and property, if they did not sign loyalty pledges.

I accompanied Mr. Dhebar yesterday when he visited Sardar Jail where 45 prisoners are kept. The prisoners though well treated are confined to old Darbargarh, lacking in proper ventilation. Picketing is withdrawn from Darbargarh, as the Dewan has assured Mr. Dhebar that no Ijaras will be auctioned for the time being. Picketing on liquor shops has been started by women volunteers from to-day afternoon.

RESIDENT'S TALKS WITH THAKORE SAHEB

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 27.

Resident Gibson's sudden arrival from Jamnagar yesterday is in connection with confidential deliberations with Thakore Saheb and Sir Patrick Cadell which lasted for 3 hours.

Non-official report is that Thakore Saheb stresses Sir Patrick Cadell's removal, while he is willing to grant people's demand. Chances of settlement are remote. Liquor shops picketing has been launched to-day. Mr. Samaldas Gandhi of "Janmabhoomi" addressing the Azad Chowk meeting said that the prolongation of satyagraha would invite him and his Bombay friends for early participation.

SHEPHERDS CHARGED

2 shepherds of village Magharwada were placed before the Magistrate for alleged Gunda tragedy. Vakil Kantilal Mankad submitted the vakilatnama. He was disallowed talks with shepherds without orders from authorities. The shepherds were removed immediately to Kuvadva village custody.

BOSE ARRIVES AT GAUHATI

Leaves For Shillong After Addressing Public Meeting

GAUHATI, Oct. 27.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, arrived here this afternoon and was enthusiastically cheered by a crowd of about 3,000 people at Pandughat from where he was taken in a procession to the residence of Mr. H. K. Das, President of the District Congress Committee.

Mr. Bose later addressed a meeting exhorting the people to strengthen the Congress to prepare for the struggle ahead.

Mr. Bose then left for shillong accompanied by Mr. S. N. Sarmah General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

BASELESS REPORTS

No Ban On 'Janmabhoomi': Virawalla's Bail Amount

(From Our Special Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 27.

Reports about the ban on "Janmabhoomi" are unfounded.

Reports about Darbar Viravala being asked to furnish bail of thirteen lakhs are absolutely baseless though the people are demanding enquiry into his alleged "maladministration" no steps have been taken as yet.

PICKETING BY WOMEN TELLS

Several Shops In Rajkot Closed

(From Our Special Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 27.

Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed in Rajkot when a huge procession of men and women paraded the bazaar before starting liquor picketing.

Women plumped for picketing and several owners were forced to close their shops immediately.

PATIL AT MULSHI PETA

Exhorts Villagers To Join Congress

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 27.

Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, visited the Mulshi Peta yesterday and addressed five meetings at five different villages. Hon. Mr. Patil exhorted the audience to join the Congress in order to strengthen its hands in the fight for the country's freedom.

Several of the farmers represented to the minister the necessity of permanent reductions in land assessment as there has been a definite fall in prices of the produce.

Another grievance brought to the notice of the minister was the hardship caused to the villagers living in the vicinity of the Mulshi lake by the discontinuance of the ferries plying across the lake.

The minister assured them that he would look into the matter.

World Achievement.

Beyond The Farthest

Some of us may know the hymn in which are the lines:

Thou who art beyond the farthest
Mortal eye can scan.

The idea is that God is everywhere, and that, however far we travel or however deeply we probe into the depths of space, God is there, and farther still.

The hymn-writer, however, had no conception of the utter depths of space when he took up his pen. He could not then have any conception of such distances as Dr. M. L. Humason of Mount Wilson Observatory in California has now found. In 1937, for example, he used a photographic Rayton lens which is claimed to be the fastest in the world, and with the aid of this and by means of an exposure lasting no less than 60 hours, he was able to trace a star cluster 30,000 times fainter than the faintest star seen with the naked eye.

This cluster or nebulae is unthinkably far away. Dr. Humason calculates that it is at least 80,000,000 light years off. That is to say that it is so far away that light, travelling at 186,000 miles in one second, takes no less than 80 million years to cross the immense space between us.

When we think that light travels over 11 million miles in a minute and over 16,000 million miles in a day, we begin to feel dizzy at the idea of it rushing on and on through space for a whole year of 365 days, and then of a million such years, and then of 80 times that.....

Yet this is what Dr. Humason of the Mount Wilson Observatory assures us.

Towards Goodwill And Peace Through P E. N.

Premier Wishes Success To International Congress To Be Held In Mysore

"If there is any country where there is the greatest need of the mission which the P. E. N. has at heart, it is our country with its numerous castes, creeds and religions.

"Our country claims perfection in very many aspects of life; but we have come to a parting of the ways when we may have to forfeit that leadership unless we chose the right ideals.

"Our choice of national ideals and aspirations is important not only to this country, but to the whole world."

TRIBUTE TO PREMIER

Thus said the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, while presiding over a public meeting held under the auspices of the P. E. N. India centre. The meeting was held with a view to popularise the objective and ideals of this world Association and also to discuss the ways and means of making the International Congress of the P. E. N. Clubs to be held in India in 1940 a success.

Madame Sophia Wadia in proposing Mr. Kher to the chair paid a compliment to the qualities of his heart and his capacity to organise and execute works of national importance. She stated that since Mr. Kher had taken up the direction of the Government of the province he had invited honour and admiration not only on himself but on the organisation of which he was a leading light.

WORST FEATURE OF FOREIGN RULE

Mr. Manu Subedar in supporting the proposal of Madame Wadia said that one of the worst features of foreign rule was that the literary activity of the country was curtailed. It was only when a nation learned to govern itself that the nationals of the country turned to the literature produced by the nation. The Indian languages were given a place second in importance to English. All this was changing under the guidance of Mr. Kher in this province.

AN ARISTOCRACY.

Mr. B. G. Kher in the course of his speech said that the members of the P. E. N. were an aristocracy. One had to be born into it. He had hardly any right to join that aristocracy, but it was because of a keen sense of duty; and because he realised the importance of the object they had at heart that he consented to preside over the function.

The mission of the P. E. N. was to serve humanity by linking one country with another by the love of literature. The P. E. N. was a fearless champion of the spread of all ideas making towards perfection. The mission of the society was the establishment of the noble ideals of peace and goodwill.

A LIVING EXAMPLE

There was no other country which had imbibed those ideals as India had done. There was no other country which provided a more real and living example of what humanity should aim at. India had developed a civilised method not of the weak yielding, but of war carried on in a perfectly non-violent manner—a war in which there was no bitterness or hatred but in which those who fought invited all suffering and sacrifice. Mankind had long past the law of the jungle and had reached an era when not only the man of science and the administrator, but he who worked for the establishment of peace and goodwill was important.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri said that India had much to give to the foreign visitors who would be coming to attend the conference. The cultural eminence of India did not need to be stressed. It was unnecessary to exaggerate the importance of her civilisation. In spite of the invasion of various cultures, India still held her own in the field of her spiritual welfare.

MISSION OF P. E. N.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that ever since the dawn of history it had been the constant endea our of the greatest souls of the world to unite the world into one brotherhood. Religion, which was expected to achieve that object, had failed though by no fault of its own. In our own time the League of Nations was expected to do what religion had failed to achieve; but by the force of imperialist greed the League had become a mockery of the ideals which it had been set up. Culture was the only way of escape to a world cheated of its greatest desires and the object of the P.E.N. was to show this way of escape to the world. It transcended all barriers of creed, colour and nationality. By drawing together the writers of all nationalities, it promoted international goodwill.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Indian writers would gain much by contact with foreign writers who were striving to translate the ideals of the P. E. N. into action. Culture was one and universal. Every community and every linguistic area should have complete freedom to develop its language and literature, but such development should lead to the spread of true culture. If culture did not promote international goodwill and peace and liberation of human mind, it did not deserve to be called by that name. The Conference would give an opportunity for many people to turn the searchlight inwards and examine their claims to be cultured.

The P.E.N. had consistently fought for the liberty of the human mind. It believed that freedom of expression was the inalienable right of every creative worker. It was the first duty of every Government to recognise that right just as it was the first duty of every writer to pursue truth.

When the history of the political struggle of India came to be written it would be seen how much of that history was the struggle of the Press to free itself from shackles. He hoped that a Free India would not develop the intolerance of Communist Russia or Fascist Germany, but would demonstrate to the world, the superiority of the freedom of expression over political expediency.

PICTURE OF P. E. N.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi said that the P. E. N. stood for the fundamental unity of humanity and the expression of its aspirations in literature and art. The P. E. N. resembled the picture of Hope sitting despondent over a globe trying to tune a broken instrument.

He did not remember of another period in human history where mankind was so divided against itself, when the hand of every nation was against every other and the fundamental unity of the human race had been almost forgotten. But he hoped that by 1940 when the P. E. N. Congress would come to India, another age would have set and they would be in a mood to appreciate the fundamental unity.

IMPULSE OF CREATION

Mr. Munshi cited several instances from art and literature to demonstrate that the impulse of creation was common to all nations and all times, and said that if they had faith in human nature they should believe that a time was bound to come when humanity would recognise its unity, and what was the dream of a few writers of the P. E. N. would become an accomplished reality. That reality would cure the world of many ills; of its clash of arms; of the ridiculous distinctions between nation and nation and the world would be united not for destruction but that the beautiful may flourish in the hearts of men.

Madame Sophia Wadia cited facts and figures to show the International character of the P. E. N. She thanked the Maharaja of Mysore and the Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail for inviting the Congress to Mysore. There they would be able to hold the Congress in typical Indian environments and would show to the visitors all that was most representative and best in India. She also thought that the Maharaja and the Dewan being votaries of two different faiths were the emblem of the unity which was the ideal of the P.E.N.

WORLD UNITY.

Mr. Kher in the course of his concluding remarks dwelt on the power of the written word and stressed the universal tolerance which was a feature of Indian culture. Mahatma Gandhi had taught them not merely tolerance of other religions but respect for them. Indians in ancient days had attained the highest conception of human perfection. The mistake they had committed was to perpetuate and stereotype that conception and to forget that no limits could be set to such perfection. Now they had realized that mistake and would once again make their unique contribution to world progress. World Unity was not a mere dream, but a day to day reality in India and he felt sure that the holding of the Congress in such a country would help a great deal in the furtherance of its object.

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat on proposing a vote of thanks to the chair referred to the great work done by Mr. Kher for the poor and neglected leather-worker of Khar.

20 Years Of Czech Independence

Britain's Good Wishes For Her Future As 'Free Democracy'

LONDON, Oct. 27.

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the declaration of Czechoslovakia's Independence, a statement of friendship and admiration has been issued with an influential list of signatories, including the Archbishop of York, Lord Cecil, Lord Crewe, Lord Lytton, Lord Snell, Major Attlee, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr H. G. Welles, also J. D. Jones, President of the National Church Council, and James Black, Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

It states that at a moment when the glad memory of the rebirth is darkened by the new sorrow which Czechoslovakia suffers, and has "bequeathed to us," we want to express to the Czechoslovak people our admiration for the past achievements of their Democratic Republic, gratitude for the recent response in almost intolerable ordeals to sacrifices and our faith in their capacity to keep alive in future the spirit of democracy and freedom even, if necessary, through severe trial.

After maintaining for three centuries a faith in the Nation's future, the Czechoslovaks for 20 years have proved in action their faith in Government by persuasion and in the dignity of human personality.

The statement concludes with sincerest good wishes for Czechoslovakia's future as a free democracy and with the resolve to contribute everything possible in personal service to the cause for which President Masaryk dedicated his life.—Reuter.

Hyderabad Dictator's Statement

(Continued from page 1)

cretaries, will follow in succession, as they are arrested.

I appoint at present the following as organising secretaries to assist me in my work:—Captain Joshi, Mr Raghavendrarao Srinivasarao, Mr. Raja Reddy and Mr. Apparao Shelker Vakil.

WAR ON ORDINANCES

Our crusade is against the Public Safety Regulations promulgated recently, under the provisions of which the Hyderabad State Congress is banned and public leaders are being prosecuted and convicted. There are instances of persons being removed even without trial. We cry a halt to this most repressive regime in which the civil liberties of the people stand at the Zero point and Government have with iron will decided to put down all public activity in the State.

REPRESSION IS NO CURE

"It has been often said that the present unrest is only the result of instigation from outside influence. We condemn this state of self-hypnotisation. The unrest is purely indigenous and inevitable in the present situation. Only no wide expression could be found due to the repression of Government. It is time that Government know things as they exist and adjust their policy rightly, for it is not yet too late to mend matters if only Government makes a wise gesture.

"I admire the spirit of restraint and perfect non-violence evinced by the people on the occasion of formation of the State Congress and exhort them to continue to maintain the same under any provocation. This alone can ensure success of our movement. I draw their attention to the basic principles of Satyagraha in Mahatma Gandhi's words: (1) There must be common honesty among the Satyagrahis; (2) they must render prompt discipline to their commander and there should be no mental reservation; (3) they must be prepared to lose all and must be ready to cheerfully face the consequences and (4) they must not be violent in thought, word or deed towards their enemy or amongst themselves.

NO DEFENCE PLEASE

"On this occasion, I wish to make it clear that a true Satyagrahi puts up no defence, nor does he require any defence. I would request all our friends, particularly lawyers, not to embarrass us by volunteering their services in defence of Satyagrahis. We refuse to be cowed down by threats of Government. Youths of the country are enrolling in hundreds and I am sure, they will join the struggle in thousands and overflow jails."—United Press.

Dassera Clash Victims Succumbs

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Oct. 27.

Mr. Manikrao who was injured at Udgir (Bidar District) during Dassera clash there died last night at the Osmania General Hospital in Hyderabad City to which he was removed for treatment.—A. P.

DOCTORS EXAMINE RAJEN BABU

PATNA, Oct. 27.

Local doctors after examining Babu Rajendra Prasad, stated that although his general health seems to have improved, due to susceptibility to cold especially during this season, he is still having trouble with asthma. They express the opinion that upto January next Babu Rajendra Prasad should lead cautious and regulated life, have restricted hours of work and avoid travelling and public speaking, since he invariably gets exacerbation of cough and asthma after journeys.—A. P.

SEC. 144 AT BHAGALPUR

Sequel To Communal Trouble In Suburb

PATNA, Oct. 27.

Recrudescence of communal trouble is reported from Sultanganj suburb of Bhagalpur where a Hindu is reported to have been assaulted by a Moslem on the occasion of the Dewali festival.

A later message states that Section 144 has been promulgated with a view to prevent further disturbance. Three Muslims who were arrested in this connection have been let off while 15 Hindus are still in custody.—A. P.

FOR RANJI TROPHY

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 27.

The following members have been selected to play in the Maharashtra XI against the Western India States XI at Rajkot on the 4th, 5th and 6th of November in their 1st round of the Western Zone Interprovincial Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournaments:—

(1) Prof. D. B. Deodhar—Captain; (2) Raja of Jath; (3) N. D Nagarwalla; (4) Syed Nazir Ali; (5) M. M. Naidu, (6) J. Harris; (7) K. M. Jadhao; (8) M. K. Patwardhan; (9) R. Gokhale; (10) R. Sohoni; (11) B. B Mullick; (12) Ayub—Reserve; (13) Sathye—Reserve; (14) Mohani—Reserve.

Speculations In French Press

(Continued from page 1)

lations, will come up for discussion.

"Le Epoque" comments: "We wish we were mistaken, but we believe that the conversations will result in strengthening of the Rome-Berlin axis. Germany and Italy have the will to clear away the obstacles which have arisen between them, to conciliate each other's interests and divide their respective zones of influence."

Madame Tabouis writing in "L'Ouevre" says that Berlin is reported to be asking the support of Italy for her colonial claims.—Reuter.

GERMAN HONOUR FOR FRENCHMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 27.

The Grand Cross of the German Eagle has been conferred on M. Francois Poncet, who is the first Frenchman to receive the Fuehrer's order since it was created in 1936. The honour was bestowed by Herr Von Ribbentrop at a farewell luncheon.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS ANGRY AGAINST CZEHS

BERLIN Oct. 27.

Prominence is given in some German newspapers to alleged Czech provocations against the Sudeten. German minorities in districts bordering the new frontier.

The "Angriff" says that the German public is greatly disturbed by incidents like these which are incompatible with assurances from Prague, regarding the reconstruction of the state.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR FULL AUTONOMY

KAUNAS, Oct. 26.

Strong speeches demanding full autonomy, including control of police, were made in the Memel Diet by the Memel German leaders.

Following the sitting, a crowd of thousands greeted the German Council General, Saucken, with the cry of "one Reich, one people, one leader".—Reuter.

MAHATMA ARRIVES AT D. I. KHAN

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Oct. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here at 4-0 p.m., two hours earlier than the scheduled time.

Thousands of people thronged round him to have his "darshan".—A. P

A SHORT STORY

Fergus Makes A Decision

(BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT.)

Fergus picked up his ten thousandth and third cardboard box, folded it neatly and placed it on the stack. He knew it was his ten thousandth and third because the boxes came in piles of one thousand. They were flat with printing on them. You picked one up and squashed it into a rectangular shape and tucked in flaps here, and there and presently you had a neat little box which, when filled, would hold exactly one pound of Nickerson's assorted chocolates.

You placed your box on a huge stack and then you reached for another flat cardboard. You did this over and over again until every move and motion was automatic and you could think of anything and everything but what you were doing. At the end of the week, fat Mr. Nickerson handed you an envelope which contained dol. 11.25.

To-day Fergus' thoughts were bitter. He had been folding boxes every day for three months. He might have been contented to continue folding boxes for three years, without rancor, but the first week after coming to work for Mr. Nickerson he had noticed Beulah Truesdale, the little blonde girl who presided behind the retail counter near the front of the store. When the light was right, about eleven o'clock in the morning, the sun played tricks with Beulah's hair and delicate skin and bright blue eyes. It made Fergus think things that he had no right to think.

Before coming to work for Mr. Nickerson, Fergus had been out of a job for two years. He was so grateful to Mr. Nickerson that he could have kissed him. It didn't matter that the pay was so small or that the job held little prestige for a man with a college degree.

Then he began to notice Beulah Truesdale, and he began to notice other things too. He noticed how fat and pompous and contented Mr. Nickerson was. He noticed the dred, hopeless expressions on the faces of all the people who worked for him. Beulah Truesdale didn't have a dred, hopeless expression. He discovered, the first time they went to lunch together, that there was something more vital and alive about her. They talked of everything in the world except themselves. Fergus couldn't bring himself to admit that since graduating from college he had been out of a job. He was too proud.

To-day Fergus wondered why he was bitter. But he knew. It was because he was in love with Beulah Truesdale. He had been in love with her for weeks. And now he understood about the hopeless, weary expressions on the faces of the other employees. They all wanted something, the way he wanted Beulah, and they knew they couldn't have it because Mr. Nickerson would never pay them enough. More, they were afraid of losing their jobs. They were afraid to quit their jobs and seek another because they needed money. They hated themselves because of this fear.

Fergus looked ahead. He would be like that. He would become hopeless and bitter and vindictive and he would look just like all the others. A queer feeling took hold of him. He mustn't let this happen. To-morrow he would begin doing his job better. He would make an effort to attract Mr. Nickerson's attention. He would prove to Mr Nickerson that he was worth more than dol. 11.25. He had to do this because he had to have Beulah, and Beulah certainly wouldn't be foolish enough to marry a man who made only dol. 11.25.

So the next day Fergus began folding two boxes a minute instead of one and a half. When he got caught up he went over to the soda fountain and voluntarily polished the syrup pumps. Then he washed up some dishes that the restaurant waitresses had left. Then he went back to folding boxes.

He kept this up for days, for weeks, but Mr. Nickerson didn't notice at all. Mr. Nickerson sat behind the cash register and smoked fat cigars and looked pompous and fawned on his customers. Fergus got so he hated the sight of Mr. Nickerson. He began thinking of him as a tyrant and a profiteer and a capitalist.

Then one day just before noon Fergus glanced up and saw that Mr. Nickerson was watching him. Mr. Nickerson beckoned and Fergus, with a beating heart, approached the cashier's coop and stepped behind the grating. Mr. Nickerson swung around on his high stool and beamed on Fergus in much the same manner that he fawned on his customers.

"You are a good boy, Fergie," Mr. Nickerson said without preamble. "I have been watching you closely. You have been doing extra work. This is a good sign. It will not go unrewarded. You are better than most, and I shall prove that ability and industry are good virtues. In your envelope this week there will be a raise in your pay. Instead of dol. 11.25 there will be dol. 12. Now what do you think of that?"

"My! My!" declared Fergus, and he could not be blamed for what he said or did in the next moment. Suffice it to say that his instincts triumphed and he knocked Mr. Nickerson off his high stool with such a well directed blow to the jaw that Mr. Nickerson temporarily passed into oblivion.

Then Fergus removed his apron, got his hat and coat and headed for the door. He knew that all was lost, but he had reached the point where he didn't care, which is a very bad state indeed.

At the door his path was blocked. Beulah Truesdale stood before him, and he noticed that she too had removed her apron and got her hat and coat. Her blue eyes were bright and eager and happy. She slipped her arm through his and she said: "I hoped, or, I hoped so hard that that's the way you felt! It's really all that matters" and together they left Nickerson's Candy plant for good.

(Copyright.)

FRONTIER COMMUNAL AMITY MOVE

Congress Chief's Talks With Gandhiji

BANNU, Oct. 27.

Sections of Frontier public who had appealed to Gandhiji for a solution of the question of tribal raids on villages have been reassured by the public utterance made by him on Tuesday last.

Consensus of opinion here is that the most effective way of tackling this problem is to bring the two communities closer together and create among them feelings of mutual trust and confidence.

Considerable significance is attached here to the two private interviews which Khan Ghulam Mohd. Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee had with Gandhiji. He is reported to have submitted a memorandum on Congress affairs in the province and suggestions to further the movement. He is also stated to have stressed the need for closer cooperation between the Ministry and Provincial Congress.—A. P.

Suffered 2 Years with Night Sickness

"For two years I suffered dreadfully with stomach trouble. Never did I miss a night of vomiting. My son begged me to try Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Now the sickness has almost ceased, and if I feel the least inconvenience I take just a small dose, and get instant relief.

"I am so grateful, after spending so much money on costly remedies without relief."—Mrs. W. M.

Get rid of your Stomach trouble the same quick way.

However painful and persistent a stomach disorder has been, it readily yields to this famous remedy. Ask for Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, which is only genuine if the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" appears on bottle and carton. In Powder form or Tablets, from all Chemists and Stores. Never sold loose.

Be sure you buy the carton with the red seal.

Look for the Signature—

Alex. C. Maclean

MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder

MUTT AND JEFF—Ah Well, We Jitterbugs Do Have Our Troubles — By BUD FISHER

JEFF, YOU'RE MAKING A HIT! THERE'S ONE OF THE JUDGES! AFTER THIS DANCE GO OVER AND SMILE AT HIM—THAT'LL HELP US TO WIN!
THE MULBERRY BUSH—
JITTERBUG CONTEST $100 TO THE WINNING COUPLE
10-5
OH, JUDGIE, WHAT LOVELY, KIND EYES YOU HAVE! I KINDA LIKE YOU!
I KINDA GO FOR YOU MYSELF, HONEY!
JUDGE
SMACK!
SMACK!
SAY, YOU'RE NO LADY!
AND YOU'RE NO GENTLEMAN!
?
JUDGE

Lid Off Rajkot Administration

NO SECURITY OF PERSON AND PROPERTY

Inauguration Of Responsible Govt., Only Solution

(From Our Special Representative.)

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

In my dispatch of yesterday, I clearly stated that there was more insecurity to person and property in the rural area than in the urban one. This observation needs illustration. Sir Patrick Cadell traced the track of the alleged masked miscreants to the village of Paravala in the Jamnagar State. He, howhere, stated in his press communique that the Jamnagar State had been harbouring such assailants. The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar ought to know that Kathiawar had its dark history of such numerous dacoities and raids every year. Only recently organised dacoity at Dhrol and Sardargadh were successfully detected and the culprits were sufficiently punished to meet the ends of justice. The Vagars, the Mianas, the Kolis, the Vagaries and a host of other backward tribes are notorious for such high-way robberies and murders. Then came the robbing of a Lohana merchant named Jadavji of his Rs. 153. Sir P. Cadell, again traced the robbers to the same village and further located a house in the same village where the loot was suspected to have been concealed. The Paravala village authorities would not permit the Rajkot State police to conduct such a search. Even if Sir Patrick Cadell were to telegraph to the Jamnagar ruler to extend police help that he promised, by the time such a reply would be forthcoming, the miscreants naturally would have removed this loot.

INEFFICIENT POLICE.

My only object in writing this is to show that the life in the rural area is insecure. It is no business of mine to hold anybody responsible for such unjust and illegal acts. Of course, the Rajkot State is mainly responsible, as these villages, where such acts are recorded, belong to Rajkot State. A third painful incident is reported, the other day, from Kheradi where, at night, 3 huts were set on fire. In one of them, there were poor dumb animals. It was fortunate that only roofs were consumed, when the fire was brought under control. Despite all this the Rajkot police have effected no arrest. It is but natural that, under these circumstances, the State subjects have every right to receive police help and necessary protection. The Rajkot State police have always been inefficient. In case, the sufferers complain, they themselves have to undergo a lot of trouble, and in consequence, they prefer to suffer the actual loss rather than unnecessary worries. Sir P. Cadell must try to secure the arrest of such hardened criminals.

PLEA FOR COMMISSION.

In connection with the "Gunda" tragedy and the subsequent episodes Sir P. Caddell was approached by a responsible person, who urged him to institute a public inquiry into these atrocities by appointing a Judicial commission which would not only do a world of good to Sir P. Cadell himself, but would go a great way in appeasing public sentiments. Sir P. Cadell presented his own difficulty as to the securing of the services of a competent non-official. Sir P. Cadell ought to know that Rajkot is the home of legal brains. In this case, not only the Jamnagar State but the Public will repose greater confidence in Sir P. Cadell, who will then be a tower of strength and whose word will be respected by one and all. I personally find Sir P. Cadell ever sympathetic and ready to hear the public grievances. When sometime ago, I approached Sir P Cadell and expressed to him the advisability, of bringing those who really suffered in the recent tragedies to him he urged me that I should have myself brought those very men to him, to submit their own cases.

DAILY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Not a single day passes, without picketing or a public meeting, or other demonstrations followed by other breaches of state regulations. These are the measures to paralyse the state administration as early as possible. The Durbargadh is almost every day the scene of this picketing when the leaders smell that the Ijara bids are to be conducted in their absence. These picketers were subjected to lathi charges. Yesterday when this measure was enforced, Sir P. Cadell had to give in writing to the leaders of the movement that he had postponed these bids for a distant future date, after about 4 hours' picketing. The picketing was then called off. I already stated that the match monopoly did not exist in Rajkot State. The cinema, and ice monopolies, too, have disappeared. When the cinema was picketed the monopoly-holders, at once, extended the required sympathy and the cinema theatre has been closed. Permission is already granted to open another cinema under certain conditions. In all these monopolies, it has been traced that these men were the special favourites of the ex-Dewan and that huge loans were extended to them whether they were worthy of these favours or not. The public have ever remained discontented under these circumstances. They have every reason to grumble under the abuse of such favouritism.

IMPORTANCE OF CAPITAL.

Whereas most of the Indian states derive their bulk of income from other sources, this state does it mainly from the city proper. The historical and political reasons have made Rajkot a beehive of public activities. There are more than 60 villages under the state and this rural population is barely one third of the city proper. The Agency head-quarters have added an increased interest to Rajkot. The civil station lines are a busy thoroughfares and the centre of great public activities. The different Kathiawar states have their own "Utaras" and their representatives have their own offices. In the last Dhrangadhra struggle, it was the agency which brought pressure on the Wadhwan state with the result that the propaganda work conducted there had to be checked. In this struggle, all the main outside leaders are housed in civil station. They are conducting every sort of successful propaganda in these limits. Even, day-to-day bulletins are published and widely circulated not only in the city proper but also in the rural area. The press has certainly been a great force in the movement. Many newspapers deputed their own men to study first-hand conditions and to report on the progress of the movement.

ATTITUDE OF AGENCY.

I understand that the Agency has its own difficulty in handling this affair. It knows full-well how the wind blows. It has studied the attitude of the Government of India and also, of the British Government towards this demand for responsible Government by the States-subjects. The Agency does not want to make this issue, an All-India one, and consequently has been cautious in repressive measure. If it were to become an All-India issue, the Agency will have to be ready to open jails for All-India political prisoners and to invite Satyagrahis from all over India. This reluctance on the part of the Agency, is fully justified under the present circumstances. As to the actual sources of the state dues, most of them are provided by the State Bank, the state cotton mills, the electric power house and the customs' dues. They have been attacked by the supporters of the Satyagrah. Large sums have been withdrawn from the Bank which had to draw on the Imperial Bank to avoid every rush as a large portion of the Bank money was already loaned to men of Virawala's choice. These men must be immediately asked to clear their accounts. The products of the state mills have been already boycotted, not locally but even outside.

NO ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION.

Similarly the majority or the clients of the state power installation have cut off electric connections. Most houses are equipped with electric fittings but their occupants now use kerosene lamps or patromax. One special feature, observed in these fittings, is that, for disconnecting them the state subjects have to pay Rs. 3 in advance, whereas the residents of the civil station area have not to pay anything like this. This special favour looks like a loyalty tax to be paid by the subjects. These and other similar grievances have combined to give this movement a real fillip. The closing of the cotton mills will reduce the electric dues to hardly 10 per cent. 90 per cents have been lost to the state for the present. Again the electric unit charge for the Agency authorities is 4 annas per unit, whereas the state municipality and even the subjects have to pay 6 annas per unit. Special concessions have been extended to other institutions by the ex-Dewan. As to the state cotton mills, the charge per unit, in the time of the ex-ruler was one anna six pies per unit whereas the present mill agent, to show larger profits, has reduced this charge, to 8 pies per unit. What a lot of difference in dues it means! Of course, the electric installation provides the same power but in actual practice, the profit is shown by the mill and not the power house.

Whenever, questions about mill management were brought in the Assembly, the ex-Dewan disallowed them on the ground of secrecy of business and similar other grounds. The same sad story comes from all other departments where the ex-Dewan introduced this system of favouritism.

CONFERENCE DEMANDS.

The Conference has forwarded its demands. They are principally reduced to four. They are namely, 15 per cent reduction in land assessment, withdrawal of all Ijaras and monopolies in the state, the fixation of the ruler's civil list and lastly responsible government. About the first three demands, the new Dewan has done all he could and is even prepared to go still further. As to the fourth and the most important demand, the opinion is divided. One important leader told me that complete responsible government must be guaranteed to them, within 5 years. Sir P. Cadell recently invited a representative gathering of all interests when he himself presided. They unanimously pressed him to withdraw all emergency measures and to release all the political prisoners to create a favourable atmosphere. Another salutary experiment was tried, quite recently, when he invited only 10 chosen, representatives, to discuss with him what he should do to appease the people's wrath. They, one and all, stressed the only grant of the principle of the responsible government by a public announcement, other demands being of less importance.

THAKORE'S POSITION.

Now the fact of this is, that the Thakore Saheb, as he is still guided, by Virawala and Co., does not know where his true interest lies. His friction with the European Dewan has not yet been healed up. In case of further persistence, it is not impossible that he may be removed to some place in India for a period of 2 years or more. Sir P. Cadell has all the backing of the Resident, Western India states and even of the Government of India and of the British Government. If the Thakore Saheb thinks of removing him, I fear to imagine what will be in store for the Thakore Saheb.

A LESSON.

Kathiawar states must take a lesson from this affair. It is difficult to understand why the Dhrangadhra and Gondal states have freshly introduced match monopolies. I fear, they are inviting trouble in their own areas. Of course, there is a bit better state of affairs in Gondal but in the second state, the financial stringency has remained the worst for the last two decades. In Gondal State, the press is gagged and there is no liberty of speech. Dhrangadhra administration became wiser and has permitted the holding of the people's Conference, there, within the next month. The Agency authorities must advise all the states under their charge to introduce representative institutions in their own limits. It would not do, as the Jam Saheb, recently, asked his subjects if they wanted one Bapu or more. The people have had their choice for centuries but a change is badly needed. If they remain unconvinced of this state of affairs darker days are not far off. People will be gratified with the inauguration of such assemblies, everywhere, even where the principle of responsible government is not actually translated into practice.

SUCCESS ASSURED.

Rajkot Satyagrah is bound to be successful. Hundreds of outsiders are either pouring in the city to witness grand and unique demonstrations or are studying them from a distance and extending every possible active sympathy in the noble cause. Of course, the whole of Indian India is in a ferment. The daily newspaper reports bring to them the harrowing tales of lathi charges and even of firing on unarmed crowds, from one Indian state or the other. From Peshawar to Cape Comorin, and from Cutch-Mandvi to the distant Orissa states, the same episodes are being repeated from day to day. The dawn of responsible government, in Indian states, is not far off.

ANTI-MINISTRY ALLIANCE

(Continued from page 14)

difficult to say whether they know the exact provisions of the Bill and what the effect of these provisions would be on the working conditions. At labour meetings, stress is being laid on the question that the Bill aims at Trade Union Movement. But the Bill does not aim against genuine Trade Unionism. That point has been stressed time and again by the Prime Minister Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary in charge of Labour.

ON WITH THE BILL.

Whether the threatened "One Day Strike" will be success or not, Government of Bombay are determined to get through the measure, as they are convinced that the Bill aims at healthy growth of Trade Unionism and at peace in Industry which would benefit the province as a whole. It is claimed that the Bill prevents the workers being exploited by labour leaders for their own ends. The reason for the vehement opposition by some of the labour leaders, it is stated by many, is that they will no more be allowed to use the workers as they have done hitherto.

CONGRESSMEN BUSY.

The local Congress organisation also has been very active and has been putting forward its point of view before the workers at meetings in labour area and through handbills. A monster public meeting will be held in Bombay on Sunday in the Labour area. It is understood the Premier will be one of the speaker at this meeting.

REPRESSION IN MEWAR

Arrests And House Searches

AJMER, (By Mail).

Repression is in full swing in Mewar, Nathdwara is becoming a storm centre of Satyagraha. The local authorities have, it is reported, called for Military assistance from Udaipur to stem the rising tide of popular enthusiasm. On the 17th instant Mr. Shivanarayan disobeyed State orders by addressing a public gathering. He was promptly put under Police custody. Similarly two youngmen, Syts. Ramchandra and Kishanlal, are reported to have been arrested at Kapasin for distributing literature of the Praja Mandal. Their case is being heard 'in camera.'

Babu Hukamichand Surana, a well-known constructive worker of Mewar, is understood to be leading a life of externee as he was not allowed to enter the State territories.

The Police again searched the House of Mr. Parashram Agrawal who is undergoing imprisonment in connection with the present Satyagraha. The house of Mr. Manoharsingh Mehta, another young man of Mewar, is also reported to have been searched. Mr. Bhuralal Sharma, who was arrested at Bhilwara some days ago, has been ordered to be interned at Dhangarmau. The Inspector General of Police has proceeded to Bhilwara, Hurda and other centres of Satyagraha.

HUNGER-STRIKE ENDED

The three Satyagrahi prisoners confined in the Udaipur Jail have given up their hunger-strike as the authorities have agreed to satisfy some of their demands. But Mr. Mathura Prasad, another Satyagrahi, who is under police custody, is reported to have gone on hunger-strike. The cause of the hunger-strike is not known.

The Executive Committee of the Shahpura Rajya Praja Mandal has passed a resolution protesting against the repressive policy of the Mewar Government and congratulating the workers of the Mewar Praja Mandal for the bold stand they have taken in defence of fundamental rights of the people.

ARYA SAMAJISTS LAUNCH SATYAGRAHA

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD. Oct. 27.

The long expected satyagraha by the Hyderabad Arya Samajists has begun to-day, when the Aryan Defence League Committee was formed. The members of the Committee were arrested.

Messrs. Devilal Oja, Municipal Mishra and Sadasivrao declared themselves as President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the above-mentioned League Committee while Deviah Rajaji and Manmohan styled themselves as members.

About 4,000 people gathered at Chudibazar to witness satyagraha.

Rly. Workers' Demands Rejected

The General Secretary of the B.B. & C.I. Railwaymen's Union, writes:—

With a view to securing redress of their long standing grievances regarding scales of pay, provident fund, leave, passes, etc., a deputation of the Menial Staff of the Traffic Department of the Bombay District of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, waited on the District Traffic Superintendent, in October, 1937. In the course of the interview, the D.T.S. had assured the deputationists and the hundreds of workers who had accompanied them, that he would consider sympathetically such of the demands as lay within the orbit of his authority and forward the rest to the Traffic Superintendent. This promise had made the hearts of the workers leap with satisfaction and hope.

Then month after month rolled past. Workers were anxiously awaiting the happy day when the D.T.S. would break his silence on this important question. It was after about ten months that the D.T.S. disclosed the result of his sympathetic consideration of the workers' demands. The sympathetic reply was a refusal to concede even a single important demand.

Workers have again submitted a rejoinder, requesting the D.T.S. to reconsider their petition. Over a fortnight has passed and yet workers have been left in the lurch as to the fate of their rejoinder.

Thinking rightly or wrongly the D.T.S. is a noble hearted officer, the workers believe that the delay in communication is caused on account of the obstructive channel through which the D.T.S. has ordered the staff to approach him. This channel is the District Traffic Staff Committee.

The District Staff Committee is composed and representative exclusively of the Clerical Staff. The Menial Staff have naturally declared that they have no confidence in the Committee. But the D.T.S. insists upon representations being made through the District Staff Committee.

The utter refusal of the D.T.S. to concede any of the important demands like Provident Fund for all men drawing less than Rs. 30 per month, regular annual increase, etc., has caused great resentment among the workers. They are losing patience with the constitutional machinery which only causes their woes to drag on. Their demands are just and reasonable. To deny them in the present prosperous condition of the company is callousness par excellence. Our Union hopes that the Agent will devote his earnest attention to the workers' case and redress their grievances.

TO THE RESCUE OF THE STAGE

Municipal Theatres In Every City Suggested

POONA. Oct. 25.

Building and maintenance of public theatres by the municipalities in every city was urged by a deputation which waited on Bombay's Minister for Local-Self-Government, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil. The deputation was led by Mr. B. V. Warerkar, the well-known Marathi playwright, and included Mr. P. Y. Tekar, "Regisseur de National Theatre of India", Mr. K. G. Limaye, editor of the "Dnyan Prakash" and Mr. G. P. Ranade, Secretary National Theatre of India.

The deputation pointed out that almost all of the existing theatres in the cities had transformed themselves into cine-theatres and consequently the dramatic art and procession were suffering for want of facilities. With the advent of the talkie screen, the dramatic art had already received a set-back and badly deserved encouragement. The municipal theatres would go a long way to supply the necessary facilities which could also be used for the amateur stage. These municipal theatres could also be utilised as Town Halls and auditoriums for educational films and plays.

The deputation suggested that the municipalities could see to it that these theatres did not become a burden on the tax-payers as they could be hired out to professional dramatic companies and thus be made self-supporting.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil promised sympathetic consideration to the suggestions put forward by the deputation.

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PS/36

Motoring & Aviation

Aviation In Indian States

More Than 50 Landing Grounds Built

A short survey of the progress of aviation in Indian States refers to the construction of more than 50 landing grounds, regular air services on the Delhi-Bombay route and the Porbandar-Bhavangar-Bombay route, establishment of seaplane stations at Udaipur and Gwalior and the direct connection of these States with the Empire Air Mail Service between England and Australia.

Bohpal, Indore and Gwalior gave subsidies, and landing facilities to the Bombay-Delhi Air Service which was operated very successfully by Tata Sons Ltd., last cold weather—from November 8, 1937 to May 9, 1938. The Service flew 82,915 miles and passenger traffic amounted to 68,770 passenger miles.

The Air Services between Bombay and Kathiawar was started on November 1, 1937 by Air Services of India, Ltd., with calls at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbundar. Traffic increased steadily and on April 18, 1938, the frequency was raised to five times a week. The monsoon has necessitated the suspension of the Service from June. It will be reopened again after the rains when the Company hope to be entrusted with the carriage of surcharged mails

During this short season 219 scheduled services were operated by the Company. A regularity of 99.5 per cent. was achieved and 933 passengers were carried.

Rulers' Interest

The success of the service is due to the remarkable saving of time; for example, the train journey from Bombay to Porbandar takes 27 hours while it takes only four hours by air. The Company is subsidised by some of the Kathiawar States.

As is well-known, the Madho Sagar Lake at Gwalior is being equipped jointly by the Government of India, the Air Ministry and the State as a permanent seaplane station on the Trans-India service. A permanent aeronautical radio station is being installed this year by the Government of India. Gwalior is an important night stop for seaplanes where passengers enjoy the facilities of the excellent State hotel. At Udaipur, the Raj Samand Lake has been equipped as a seaplane station and has shown itself to be satisfactory for regular operation.

The interest of the Ruling Princes in flying has been continually increasing. The Maharajas of Jodhpur and Kashmir have each acquired an American Lockheed 12A liner for their personal use. These are the most advanced type of aircraft in India with a cruising speed of 200 miles per hour. The Ruling Chief of Athgarah used his Puss Moth aeroplane for the relief of the inhabitants of a number of villages in his State, when the river Mahanadi flooded and inundated those areas.

Baroda built an aerodrome at a cost of Rs. 1,15,000 and sanctioned Rs. 2,95,000 for the installation of lighting and other equipment. Proposals are also being considered for the construction of landing grounds at Navsari, Amreli and Okha. Cutch has reconditioned the Bhuj landing ground which will be a regular stop on the Karachi-Colombo air mail service. A runaway and lighting facilities are being provided.

Work In Hyderabad

Hyderabad is maintaining a progressive policy in the development of civil aviation. A capital expenditure of Rs. 514,331 and a subsidy of Rs. 56,201 for the Aero Club were sanctioned in 1937. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was granted for the purchase of an instructional aeroplane.

Lighting equipment is being installed and the landing area expanded at the Begumpet aerodrome. Offices and a hangar have been constructed, while wireless communication has been provided for the Government of India. Provision has also been made for the preparation of aerodromes at district headquarters and emergency landing grounds along the main air routes in the State at a cost of Rs. 220,000. Sites have been surveyed for aerodromes at Raichur, Gulbarga, Aurangabad, Bidar, Nahboobnagar and Warangal and for emergency landing grounds at Osmanabad, Adilabad, Devarkonda and Kolapuram. This will provide a first-class ground organisation designed to attract air traffic to Hyderabad. Ten pilots were trained for the 'A' licence by the Hyderabad State Aero Club which now has 67 members and flew 809 hours in 1937.

In Jaipur His Highness the Maharaja travels by air on nearly all his tours. The State now owns three aeroplanes, one of which was flown from England to India by the State pilot in October last year. A first class aerodrome has been constructed at Sanganer, existing landing grounds have been improved and a new one is under construction at Bairath.

Jodhpur, the pioneer State in aviation enterprise, had 877 aircraft land at its aerodrome during last year. The runaways have been widened and improved Three new aeroplanes were purchased, one of which was the fast and up-to-date Lockheed machine already mentioned and another was a new machine for the Jodhpur Flying Club. Thirteen landing grounds are maintained by the State.

Bombay-Trivandrum Service

Kashmir has constructed a very fine aerodrome at Damodar Karewa, six miles from Srinagar. It is one of the largest in India. A hangar has been built and the provision of wireless and meteorological facilities is being considered under expert advice with a view to the development of an air service between Srinagar and Lahore.

Bikaner, Dholpur, Jath, Kolhapur, Loharu, Mayurbhanj, Nawanagar, Panna, Porbandar, Rajkot, Siroti are all taking an interest in aviation, and have been actively engaged in the construction or improvement of landing grounds.

Travancore State is finding increaesd traffic and interest in flying among its subjects, due to the encouragement it is giving. Tata's Bombay-Trivandrum air service has been operated during the fair weather months since 1935-36. In the season 1937-38 the time between Bombay and Trivandrum was reduced to seven hours 50 minutes—a saving of one hour on the previous schedule—and the service was extended to Trichinopoly to connect with the Karachi-Colombo trunk service.

Five new landing grounds were established in Indian States during last year. Fourteen are still under construction and eight more are projected. Indian States now possess 53 permanent landing grounds with five others of a temporary nature, making a total of 53.

"HE'S LIVERISH"

Often a polite way of saying "he is bad-tempered." Lucky is the person with a perpetual grouch if he receives sympathy. Yet he is a subject for it as despondency, edginess, and "bearish" growls, definitely indicate that all is not well. Stir up that sluggish liver and good cheer will take their place.

Deep-seated liver trouble, as well as being depressing, is the beginning of Rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, digestive and kidney disorders, constipation; common ills that indicate uric acid.

Fortunately there is a pleasant and most effective remedy: Fynnon Salt. Not just another fizzy salts drink with an aperient action—Fynnon in fact does not effervesce; it is still and cooling like the world-famous Spa water that has the same curative elements: Sodium, Potassium, Lithium. It stimulates the liver, dissolves uric acid crystals and helps all the excretory organs to function normally. Take a dose in a glassful of water each morning, and feel happier and fitter than you ever have. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

KF 620

FORD BUILDING PLAN TO COST $ 34,000,000

Plant Will Become Most Nearly Self-sustaining

Completion of the dol. 34,000,000 building programme of the Ford Motor Company probably will make the Ford Plant the most nearly self-sustaining in the industry. The programme already is well under way, according to reports.

The main phases are: a new tyre plant, now in production and virtually completed; a new press plant which will diversify the body-building facilities of the company; enlarged steel mill and open hearth furnace facilities; a new tool and die building; sharp increase in power production; a new battery of coke ovens to produce fuel gas for the furnaces; re-equipment of the foundry; the building of plant additions at Somerville, Mass., and Norfolk, Va., and the construction of the new carburettor plant at Milford, Mich.

The tyre plant, whose construction was aided materially by advice and help from the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company, is now producing around 4,000 tyres daily. Its cost will total about dol. 5,600,000. Tyre men maintain it is the most advanced tyre plant in the world.

A Distinctive Pattern

The mixers are driven by 1,250 horsepower motors operated at the power plant voltage of 13,200 volts to eliminate losses in transforming to lower voltages. The battery of 12 mixers form a row 40 feet high and 300 feet long. From the mixers the batches of rubber drop into rolling mills, which is followed by cooling. A 1,400-ton refrigerating system will be installed for cooling.

A distinctive pattern marks the Ford tyre, made now only in the 6.00 x 16 size for original equipment. Tubes are not yet manufactured, but capacity later this year will be around 6,000 tyres and tubes daily—enough for 1,200 cars. The ultimate expectation is that about half of Ford's tyre requirements will be made at Dearborn in this plant.

Akron advices are that, regardless of Ford's own tyre output, the present supplying companies will share in sales in about their present proportion, giving Firestone half and the balance roughly divided between Goodyear, Goodrich and United States Rubber.

The largest single unit, now well along, is the press plant, which will cost dol. 13,500,000. Here will be pressed Ford car and body panels. Operations in this building will supplement those in the present pressed steel building, in which 3,000,000 pounds of steel are formed into body sections daily.

Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy laying the foundation-stone of the New Bandra Talkies on Monday last.

BANK DIRECTORS' ARREST ECHO

Judge's Jurisdiction To Entertain Quash Petition Questioned

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The petition filed in the High Court on behalf of the District Magistrate, Trivandrum, to quash the orders of Mr. Justice Ponduranga Row in respect of the "Habeas Corpus" application by the four arrested directors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd., (now under liquidation) was argued to-day by Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri before Mr. Justice Burn and Mr. Justice Stodart.

The Counsel for the respondents contended that their lordships had no jurisdiction to entertain the quash petition. He had not finished his arguments and before the Court rose for the day their Lordships issued the following order:

"It is not possible to dispose of the matter to-day for want of time. We have been able to hear only the counsel for the applicant and we have had no time to hear the counsel for the respondents. The counsel for the applicant has adduced arguments which are "prima facie" weighty and substantial in support of his contention that our learned brother Mr. Justice Ponduranga Row acted without jurisdiction in issuing the "writ nisi." The counsel for the respondents is proposing to demonstrate to us that we have no power to interfere in this case. The hour does not admit of completion of this demonstration to-day. "Writ nisi" issued by Mr. Justice Pandurang Row is returnable tomorrow at 10-45 a.m.

It is clear the matter is one of urgency and we deem it necessary therefore to direct the operation of the "writ nisi" issued under our learned brother's orders be suspended and stay further proceedings in the application for the issue of a "writ" of "habeas corpus" until further orders of this court. "Prima facie," we hold that we have power to issue these orders of suspension and stay under 561-A Cr. P. C on the assumption that the issue of "writ nisi" is without jurisdiction. We do not, however wish to be understood as making that assumption. If on the other hand, our learned brother has jurisdiction to issue a "writ," it is clear "prima facie" that we have power to quash it and this must imply the power of suspension.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate will keep in his custody the prisoners until further orders".

As prayed for by the counsel for the respondent a short adjournment was granted and further hearing of the quash petition has been posted for Monday 31st October.—A. P.

PESHAWAR KHADI EXHIBITION

PESHAWAR: Oct. 26.

A khadi and village industries exhibition will be held here from November 3 to 10 at the Government High School premises. Mahatma Gandhi will perform the opening ceremony, and his message will be translated into Pushto by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Dr. Khan Sahib Premier of the N. W. F. P., will also speak on the occasion.—United Press.

Civil Liberties & Non-Violence

(Continued from page 6)

it through non-violence and to base the future society on class collaboration. We are determined to remain absolutely non-violent even inspite of the greatest provocation.

Advantages Of Non-Violence

It is this strict adherence on our part to non-violence and truth during the last twenty years that has made the Congress what it is to-day. This non-violence has brought about a true revolution in the country. It has given the man in the street a real self-consciousness of his unlimited power and a deep and living sense of self-respect and self-reliance. This has made him realise that Swaraj is not only his birth-right but that no power on earth can come between him and his goal, if he wills it.

From another point of view also non-violence has helped us tremendously. We have got many religions, creeds, castes and classes in our country. Non-violence alone can give us peace and confidence in spite of their differences. Internal divisions and differences have weakened China, Spain, Austria and even Russia. It is non-violence which has increased the strength of the Congress in spite of many parties and groups having been cropped therein of late. Therefore I appeal to those in the Congress and outside it, who love civil liberties most not to weaken the faith of the masses in the creed of non-violence and truth by a single word or deed of theirs, for, non-violence alone can ensure full civil liberties.

GOVT. CENTRAL PRESS EMPLOYEES

Threaten To Strike

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union was held on Wednesday last at the Servants of India Society's Home, Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., the President of the Union, was in the Chair.

The meeting adopted the following resolution:—

"In view of the Government's attitude of callous indifference towards the grievances of the employees' of the Government Central Press placed before the Government by the Union long ago, this meeting is of the considered opinion that there is no other alternative for the employees than to strike. This meeting therefore authorises the Managing Committee of the Union to fix a date for the purpose of taking ballot and in case the ballot is favourable for a strike, then to fix the date of the strike and to take all necessary steps in that connection."

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Joshi said the Government had been showing utter indifference in redressing the legitimate grievances of the workers.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who spoke next, said that the Union was not meant for fomenting strikes. In the present case, the strike was forced on the employees by the Government by their failure to remove the grievances.

Many employees of the Press made strong speeches and showed their determination not to submit and surrender but to resort to direct-action, if a strike is forced upon them by the administration.

Mr. Dinkar Desai, the General Secretary of the Union, in thanking the workers for their determination, said that the Union would do everything in its power to make the strike a complete success, if the ballot was cast in favour of the strike.

WALK-OVER FOR MR. BASU

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

In connection with the by-election for the Central Assembly caused by the resignation of Dr. Bhagwandas, Mr. R. S. Pandit, Secretary of the U. P. Congress Committee announces that it has been decided that Mr. Radhayshiam Pathak and Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri, M.L.A., (provincial), two of the three Congress nominess are withdrawing their names, leaving only Mr. R. N. Basu in the field. The withdrawals will be filed to-day, after which Mr. Basu will be declared elected.—A. P.

KANDY.—At a meeting of the Youngmen's Indian Association of Peradeniya a resolution strongly condemning the 'false' propaganda carried out by the Ceylon Trade Commissioner in London against the Indians in Ceylon, was adopted.

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Note the amazing difference between the Round-End bristles—exclusive in Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip tooth brushes—and the split, scratchy bristles in all other tooth brushes. Give your gums the gentle, safe protection of this wonderful new bristle. Stop stabbing and jabbing them as you must with the bristle of all other brushes. Remember, too, that the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip cleans better—reaches in and around *all* the teeth. The big end-tuft ensures this.

Insist upon genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes. Always sold in the yellow box.

At Right — Photo-micrograph of ordinary bristle, magnified 16 times.

Below — Photo-micrograph of Round-End bristle, magnified 16 times.

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Oh yes! H.V.M. Vanaspati contains vitamin and it will help to keep you and your family healthy and full of energy.

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Use H.V.M. Vanaspati for frying, spreading on chappatis, making sweetmeats, flavouring rice and for every other kind of cooking.

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Normal Atmospheric Conditions Over Karachi

Results Of Study Of Seven Years' Aeroplane Observations

A picture of the normal atmospheric conditions of temperature, humidity and air density, their changes from month to month and with height and the effect of the permanent existence of a varying region of increase of temperature with height during May to September on the temperature and humidity distribution, are the main results of a study of observations made on 510 aeroplane flights over Karachi presented in the India Meteorological Department Scientific Notes Volume VII. No. 78 by P. R. Krishna Rao and K. L. Bhatia. This paper is a distinct contribution to the Climatology of the upper air over India.

The results obtained from the basis of reference for understanding the day to day changes in the temperature and humidity distribution in the atmosphere over Karachi and the weather phenomena over Sind. They assist in understanding the general circulation of the upper atmosphere over the region in which Karachi is situated and are also of use in various ways in aeronautics and gunnery.

DATA FROM OVER 500 FLIGHTS

The paper contains an analysis and brief discussion of the observations taken by the Royal Air Force at Drigh Road (Karachi) on 510 aeroplane flights between 9 and 12 hours during the seven years 1929 to 1935. Observations of dry and wet bulb temperature were taken at every 1,000 feet level up to 10,000 feet as shown by the aeroplane altimeter, and from these the value of temperature and relative humidity at every ½ kilometre height up to 3 kilometres have been worked out and published in the volumes of "Upper Air Data" of the India Meteorological Department. These data have been utilised in deriving the results contained in the paper.

PERMANENT REGION OF INVERSION

An important result derived is that a more or less permanent existence of a varying region of increase of temperature with height during May to September between 0.5 and 1.5 kilometres over Karachi affects the temperature and humidity distribution considerably. The base of this inversion region and its intensity increases with the progress of the season and is maximum in July and August.

Question Of National Language

No Elimination Of Word Of Hindu Or Muslim Origin, Says Gandhiji

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The following correspondence has passed between Mahatma Gandhi and the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister of Education, United Provinces, on the question of "Rashtrabhasha" of India.

Mr. Sampurnanand wrote to Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhiji's Secretary, from Lucknow:—

"With a bit of hesitation I am writing this letter to you because Mahatmaji is at present observing silence and several poignant problems are before him. Notwithstanding this, I write to you something which has got special significance, and I earnestly request you to kindly read out this letter before Gandhiji and convey to me what he speaks on the subject.

NO CHANGE IN ORIGINAL CHARACTER

Recently I had been to Benares There, what I said in reply to an address presented to me on behalf of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha has been much commented upon by the Urdu dailies. Some of the papers are at daggers drawn with the Congress. They, having taken advantage of Congress resolutions, have declared that what I said in my lecture smacked of communalism. What I wanted to say was very apparent, that language depended on the use of verbs which were its basis of foundation. Sufficient influx of alien words might be welcomed in a language, but that would not in the least change its original character, and that was always the same. In Bengali language there were Marathi, Gujarati and Persian words. In English there were Latin, Greek and French words, in Iranian there were Arabic and Persian words but that did not matter much. The origin of a language did not change. Similarly, notwithstanding the influx of innumerable Latin words from languages like Arabic, Persian, etc. our language would be called Hindi. The old Muslim poets had all along called their language a Hindi language. But a time came when the language which contained more of Sanskrit words was being termed as Hindi, and similarly which contained Persian or Arabic was known as Urdu. 'Hindustani' language was being encouraged at present. None should raise any voice against that, rather its nature should be grasped at once.

In 'Hindustani' neither Sanskrit nor Arabic or Persian words should be forced into nor oft-used words should be taken out. In English there were several words which were almost synonimous but all of them had come from different sources, and that should be encouraged in Hindustani also. As that practice would increase the vocabularies, they should develop the easy grasp of the language and the shades of meaning would take a definite shape. Now-a-days a pernicious practice came out into vogue, that was, under the name of 'Hindustani' some were trying to propagate 'Urdu' Delhi and Lucknow Radio Stations were using the word 'Gandum' instead of the common use 'Genhum' (wheat) and 'Salis' instead of 'Panch.' When books were reviewed 'Urdu' books were called 'Hindustani' books and Hindi books were called 'Hindi.' Practically a clear-cut distinction was being maintained, the result of that would not be very happy.

ALL INDIAN LANGUAGES CAN HELP.

I touched on another point. The Britishers had recourse to force the introduction of English in India which perhaps the U. P. people could not do to introduce 'Hindustani' throughout the whole of India. To present it a definite national character we should have to take help of Gujarati, Bengali, and Madrasi languages. Considering these, predominance of words coming from Sanskrit should be maintained.

I believe that there was nothing in my address which ran counter to the Congress proposals, or would hamper the political and literary progress of the country. It is wrong to think that I attempted to eliminate Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic words from our language like the Iranians and the Turkish people. Moreover, I consider Sanskrit is an important factor in the life and language of the people of this country. Elimination of these oriental languages or words coming of these means will disfigure the national language.

I shall be indebted to you if you kindly talk to Mahatmaji on the subject and direct me accordingly.

By virtue of authority vested in me as a Congressman and a literary figure in Hindi literature, I venture to make this sort of statement. Moreover, at present I am a Congress Minister and hope that my opinion is not inexpedient to my present position. Mahatmaji would understand my point of view in a better fashion. If I see that my opinion does concourse with my present position, I shall try to seek some other course."

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY.

In reply, Mahatma Gandhi wrote from Shegaon:—

I entirely agree with what you have said. The Congress has given a new life to the language and has kept no restriction. A true and real man will never attempt to eliminate any word for its Hindu or Muslim origin, what to speak of others. It has almost become a fashion of the day to raise a voice against the Congress and its activities. Do you expect me to say something on this? But I have already written several articles.—United Press.

EKKA & TONGAWALLAS ON STRIKE

Protest Against Local Board's Indifference

(From Our Correspondent)

FATEHGARH, (U. P.).

(By Mail).

As a protest against the District Board's indifference towards the main road which is the chief connecting link between Fategarh and Farrukhabad, the Ekka and Tongawalas have gone on a strike for an indefinite period.

This road which connects the two chief places of the district has remained unrepaired for the last one year, with the result that it is now a 'kuccha" road. Much damage is being done to the different means of conveyance as also to the health of the people, particularly when the sanitary aspect of the locality is taken into consideration, as Farrukhabad is a noted place for tuberculosis.

Seven persons have been finally approved to function as Honorary Magistrates by the Government of the United Provinces. The have been given third class powers and their jurisdiction extends to the Police Circles Farrukhabad, Fatehgarh, Rajepore, Mohamdabad and Kamalganj:—

The shop of Mr. Munshi Lal, a confectioner of Shamshabad, was burnt down as a result of which he suffered a loss of about Rs. 1,000.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTIONALISM CRITICISED

Impossible To Combat One Part And Work Its Component, Says M. N. Roy

POONA, Oct. 27.

"Whither Congress"? was the question answered by Mr. M. N. Roy, the Socialist leader last evening at Gokhale Hall, before a large audience.

"The Congress is going in two directions—and there are three possibilities," said Mr. Roy.

"It may go in one direction. It may go in the other direction, or it may split itself into two."

Mr. Roy, however, expressed his firm conviction that ultimately the Congress will go only in one direction—to the left.

Mr. Roy attempted to analyse the causes of what he termed "dangerous-tendencies" which, he said, had manifested themselves in the last one year, and the resultant "deviations and ideological confusion." He attributed them to the fundamental contradiction in the ideology of the Congress—the contradiction between its political programme and its creed.

The Congress goal was complete independence, and the Congress creed was claimed to be "truth and non-violence." He contended that to himself as well as to a majority of Congressmen, the Congress was a political organisation. In their task to achieve their goal, they could not allow themselves to be tied down by considerations entirely irrelevant to the political issue.

He argued that the attainment of the goal of complete independence presupposed a struggle between two parties, and in a struggle, one party could not unilaterally decide the rules of the game. One had to meet his adversary on his own ground. If not, the only alternative was to abandon the goal. He stressed that the choice was not voluntary but was dictated by the adversary.

"Granting that we adopted the method of truth and non-violence as prescribed by Gandhiji" observed Mr. Roy, "and suppose that method fails in winning freedom. What then?" He asked "Why should the Congress bind itself "a priori" to any particular method?". He recalled that it was the experience of the Congress in the past that a mass movement could not be developed by absolute non-violence.

Mr. Roy also deprecated the authoritarian tendency in present day Congress Leadership, which he said, had destroyed the essential internal democracy in the Congress by concentrating power in the hands of the few and shutting off initiative from the bottom.

He criticised the present policy of constitutionalism pursued by the Congress and also its professions of combating Federation, and held that it was impossible to combat one part of the constitution while working its component provincial part.

PRESIDENCY TEACHERS' FEDERATION

Executive Committee For 1938-1939

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation held at Surat on Wednesday during the sessions of the Presidency Teachers' Conference the following office-bearers and Executive Committee were elected for the year 1938-1939:—

President: Professor D. R. Gadgil.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. S. U. Shukla, Mr. C. C. Shah.

General Secretary: Mr. C. A. Chrisdie.

Treasurer: Mr. A. L. Muzumdar.

Members. Messrs. B. P. Thakor, B. Abreo, S. S. Pavri, M. P. Shah, V. B. Karnik, Miss. K. Khandwala, Prof. N. G. Naraikar, Messrs. S. L. Taskar, V. K. Joshi, C. J. Bhatt.

The annual report of the Federation showing the activities of the work done during the years 1937-38 was adopted.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 21st October 1938.

LIABILITIES.

CAPITAL:—	Rs.	Rs.
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and Subscribed — 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,52,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		84,31,86,000
Loans against Securities per contra		...
Acceptances for Constituents		1,77,000
Sundries		66,75,000
Rupees		96,15,38,000

ASSETS.

INVESTMENTS:—	Rs.	Rs.
Government Securities	48,29,48,000	
Other Authorised Investments	1,01,02,000	49,30,50,000
ADVANCES—		
Loans	6,89,24,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	18,17,77,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,87,06,000	26,94,07,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		1,77,000
Dead Stock		1,94,85,000
Sundries		58,90,000
Bullion		...
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India		13,93,01,000
Balances with other Banks	3,42,28,000	17,35,29,000
Rupees		96,15,38,000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 25th October	4,832
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	159,176
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	78,021
Increase	81,155

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: December 117 January 125 March 125 May 138 July 144 October 133 at cross rate 4.77 15/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 154/8 Liverpool May 1939 4.83 Rs. 55 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1939 156 Liverpool July 1939 4.80 Rs. 53 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 154/8 New York May 8.23 Rs. 37 at cross rate 4.77 15/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1939 156 New York July 8.11 Rs. 32 1/2 at cross rate 4.77 15/16

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct 27

Wheat	24,348	cwts.
Linseed	464	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	171	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,225	cwts.
Groundnuts	9,502	cwts.
Castorseed	480	cwts.
Rice	95,221	cwts.
Myrabollams	8,226	cwts.
Cottonseed	4,682	cwts.
Mowraseed	29	cwts.
Gram	2,862	cwts.
Joowar	187	cwts.
Maize	116	cwts.
Barley	415	cwts.
Bajree	1,499	cwts.
Indian sugar	11,722	cwts.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct 27

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent paper	93/1
4 per cent 1960/70	111/14
5 per cent 1945/55	116/14

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	112/12
Bank of Hindusthan	29
Bank of India	144/8
Central Bank	30
Imperial Bank F P	1565
Imperial Bank P P	381/4
Indian Overseas Bank	44/8
Reserve Bank	114
Union Bank	5/11

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles	505
Ambica	233 12
Arun	226/4
Arvind	1220
Asok	225
Bharatkhand	2500
Bombay Dyeing	852/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Calico	590
Central India XD	241/4
Century	263/12
Colaba	143/2
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	360
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	148/2
Hukumchand	195
Indore	55
Jubilee	193/12
Khatau Makanji	112/12
Kohinoor	261/12
Laxmi Cotton	490
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	99/6
Morarji	137/8
Mysore	95/10
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	231/14
Raipur	705
Rainagar	225
Saijan	97/8
Sholapur	3100
Simplex	79/6
Swadeshi	218/12
Vishnu	1227/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley ord	1405
Tata Hydro Ord	150/10
Tata Power Ord	1302/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	130/10
Ajmer Electrics	12/4
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram	115/15
Surat Electrics	157/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	5/8
Alcock Ashdown	305
Associated Cements	109/4
Belapur	122/8
Bombay Burma New	172/8
Bombay Burma Old	500
Bombay Steam	208/2
Bombay Telephone	81
Br. B. Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	6/10
Dalmia Cement	9/10
Indian Bleaching	123/12
Industrial Investment Tr	41/12
Indian Radio Ord	382/8
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/8/6
Indian Iron	28/8
Mysore Sugar	25/12
Port Canning	71
Premier Construction	65/4
Rohtas Industries	25/4
Scindia Steam	19/9
Shivrajpur	42/4
Tata Oil	40/4
Tata Steel Ordy	282
Tata Steel Defd	1347/8

JUTES

Birla Jute	15/8
Howrah	41/4
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	477
Kanknarrah	370
Lawrence	357
Reliance	75

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct 26

Broach A/M 1939 opening 154 highest 154 7/8 lowest 154 closing 154 3/4

Broach J/A opening 155 3/4 highest 156 1/2 lowest 155 3/4 closing 156 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 138 1/2 highest 139 lowest 138 1/2 closing 139

Oomra March opening 138 1/2 highest 139 3/4 lowest 138 1/2 closing 139 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 116 3/4 highest 117 1/4 lowest 116 3/4 closing 117 1/4

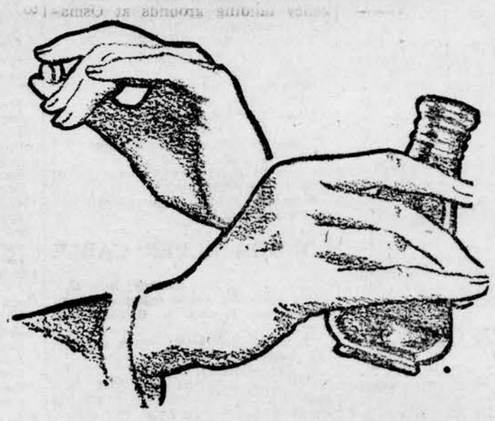
Bengal March opening 118 1/4 highest 118 5/8 lowest 118 closing 118 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-11-38) Rs. 3 5/8

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 10 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1939 (24-6-38) Rs. 14 3/4

No more feverish diseases



KALZANA builds up resistance against infectious diseases

KALZANA is obtainable from all Chemists and Bazars.

Malaria and other feverish diseases attack weak people more easily than strong people. Strength is nothing more than a sufficient amount of strength-giving substances in the body. Too little of such substances means weakness. Weakness means something more—you become an easy prey to malaria and other feverish diseases. Kalzana, the mineral food for better health, contains all the strength-giving materials which will make your body strong. Kalzana protects you against infectious diseases, such as malaria. Kalzana makes you thoroughly strong, so that you can enjoy undisturbed life to the full.

"I was frequently suffering from headaches, muscular fatigue and other ailments, but after trying Kalzana my many ills disappeared like magic. I am an entirely new man now, thanks to Kalzana—the mineral food for better health—which gives me radiant health and vitality,"

writes **Mr. C. K. S., of Ipoh, F.M.S.**

KALZANA

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Demand For Copper Shares In London

WALL-STREET OPENED FIRM

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY: October 27.

In the absence of fresh developments New York Cotton was featureless. The weakness of Liverpool caused scattered selling, but the decline was under check owing to trade buying

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange was firm, but business was small. Home Industrials fluctuated narrowly. The attraction was centred round Copper shares.

Gilt-edged met some pressure.

BULLION

London Gold declined, to-day's quotation being £7-5-7 with a drop of 2d. Silver Market was featureless.

In the local Bullion Market movements were confined to narrow margins.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1938

New York, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	8.48
To-day's opening	8.47
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	8.49
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1939

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	4.85
To-day's opening	4.84
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	4.83
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 154
July August	Rs. 155-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 27.

The New York cotton was quietly steady in absence of any fresh stimulus while weakness of Liverpool was restraining factor with resultant movements narrow and somewhat irregular.

The trading in December commenced at 8.47 i.e. one point lower. Prices eased slightly on lower Liverpool cables and scattered selling, but the pressure was very heavy and further decline was checked by trade buying. The price was hovering around opening level.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Locally, Broach April/May opened to-night at Rs. 153-12 and then slightly improved to Rs. 153-14. The market closed finally at Rs. 153-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 27.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.49/8.48) 8.47/8.46
January (8.40/8.40) 8.38/8.38
March (8.39/8.38) 8.37/8.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

American October (4.88) 4.85
American January (4.86) 4.83
Egyptian November (7.76) 7.67
Egyptian January (7.93) 7.84

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 27.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-1) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop October November (£19 9/16 paid and value) £19 9/16 buyers
Dundee October (£22 3/4) £22 3/4
Lightning October (£21 1/4) £21 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 5/16 buyers) 8 3/8 value
Forward January March (8 7/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/2 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay October November (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October (£12 sellers) £12 sellers.
Linseed La Plata October (£10 11/16 sellers) £10 11/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£212 buyers £212 1/2 sellers. Firm) £211 1/2 buyers £211 3/4 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead £16 5/8 buyers £16 3/4 sellers. Very steady) £16 1/2 buyers £16 9/16 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£52 3/4 to £52 3/4) £53 1/4 to £53 1/2
Iron (112) 112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	4.77 15/16
To-day's opening	4.77 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.76 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	4.77.71
To-day's opening	4.77.87
To-day's closing	4.76.68

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 27.

Previous closing	178.78
To-day's opening	178.78
To-day's closing	178.82

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 27.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.77.87 then eased to 4.77.81 and subsequently declined to 4.77.28 on lack of support.

Franc opened at 178.73 and then weakened to 178.78 on scattered selling.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.357) 13.357
New York on Bombay (35.62) 35.73
Berlin on Bombay (88 3/4) 88 7/8
London on Milan (90.68) 90.62
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-8 1/8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-5-9) £7-5-7
Silver (19 5/8d) 19 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Featureless. Small business. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 27.

Spot	(19 5/8d) 19 5/8d nil
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 7/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 27.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-5-9) £7-5-7

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Wheat January	3 14 9
Wheat May	3 1 6
Linseed May	4 11 3

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Silver ready	51 3 0
Silver Kartak	51 3 0
Silver Magshar	51 3 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 7 0
Gold Kartak	36 7 3
Gold Magshar	38 7 6
Sovereign	23 7 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with Oct. at 53 5/8d. The trading was small in absence of encouraging cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 27.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.65 1/2. Prices advanced on scattered enquiry influenced by steadiness of outside markets with the rate improving to 0.65 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 27.

U S Common New Stock (dol 66 1/4) dol 65 3/4
General Motors (dol 50 3/4) dol 50 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 3/4) dol 39 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 27.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs 98 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 27.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, October 18, £92
Wednesday, October 19, £92 1/2
Thursday, October 20, £92 1/2
Friday, October 21, £92 1/2
Monday, October 24, £92 1/2
Tuesday, October 25, £92 1/2
Wednesday, October 26, £93

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 27. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/2) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £116
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£106 1/2) £107
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£109) £109
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£102 1/2) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£72 1/8) £72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 5/8) £99 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108 7/8) £108 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 1/8) £99 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 3/4) £107 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 27.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet owing to lack of fresh developments.

Giltedged securities came under pressure. Three and half per cent quoted at £92 1/2 i.e. ten shillings lower than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (55-7 1/2) 57-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/8) dol 5 1/8
Elec Music Industry (12-0) 12-0
Princhin Johnson (26-7 1/2) 26-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-4 1/2 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-6) 59-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22) £22
Dunlop Rubber (24-9) 24-9
Unilever Ordinary (36-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2
Ford Motors (17-3) 17-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£44 1/4) £44 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (100-7 1/2) 100-7 1/2
Carreas A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-10 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-3) 22-3
Distillers (91-0) 91-0
Bredford Dye (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
British Celanese (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-9) 34-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-3) 29-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-3) 2-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (25-1 1/2) 24-9
Inter Nickels (dol 59) dol 59
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 42-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (36-6) 36-6
Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-9) 28-9
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-6) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (41-3) 41-3
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (52-6) 53-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£17 5/8) £17 5/8
Associated Portland Cement (80) 80
Trinidad Leasehold (91-10 1/2) 90-0
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (97-6) 96-3
Burma Oil (89-4 1/2) 89-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Shell Transport (85-7 1/2) 85-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 3/4) £37 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£31 1/4) £30 1/4
London Midland and Ordinary (£13 5/8) £13 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8
Southern Def (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
London Transports 5 per cent (£121 1/2) £121 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£77 3/4) £77

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Liverpool wheat closing quotation for October 52 7/8 as against 54 1/2d. of yesterday.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Basemetals Hardened

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

On the Stock Exchange a firm undertone was maintained, apart from slight irregularity among industrials but business throughout was very meagre. Far Eastern bonds were subjected to small profit-taking. Kaffirs were very quiet, but basemetals hardened in sympathy with Internationals.

Foreign Exchanges were featureless, apart from late Continental demand for dollars.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Slightly Easier

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Jutes ruled slightly easier to-day due to want of sufficient outside support. The volume of business was also not very large. In coals Aldih were in some request, while other stocks showed very little attractions. Teas remained less active to-day. In the miscellaneous section, speculative issues were a shade easier to-day. In other industries B. I. Corpn. pref were marked up about four points while sugars and electrics kept fully, steady.

Government securities were quiet but steady.

The following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 103/1 three and half per cent Govt. paper 98 four per cent loan 1960/70 111/12 small lot.

Railways:—Dehri Rohtas 15/4.

Cottons:—Cawnpore Textiles 3/12.

Coals:—Aldih 4/14, Burrakur 13/10, Burra Dhemo 3/6, Central Kurkend pref 102, Hurriladih 15/6, Jainty Central 1/15, North Damuda 5/6, South Karanpura 5/1, Talcher 1/5, West Jamuria 30/10.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 312 small lot, Bally 166, Barnagore 134 small lot, Belvedere 344, Clive 23, Fort William 216, Gourepore 543, Howrah 51/6, Hukumchand 6/8, pref 86, Kamarhatty 478, India 276 small lot, Lansdowne pref 119, National 21/10 small lot, Northbrook pref 129, Nuddea 39/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn. 6/11, Consolidated tin 6/7, Indian copper 2/8, Dalmia cement ordy 10 small lot pref 90/8, Bengal telephone ordy 17/14 ex div, Muttra elec 9/4, Benares elec 13/3. Upper Ganges elec 9/8, Arthur Butler 9/10 ct small lot, Hukumchand steel 8, Indian Galvanizing 20 Indian iron and steel 28/11, Marshalls 1/13 small lot Steel Corpn. ordy 8/2, pref 94, B. I. Corpn. ordy 3/4, pref 158, Dunlop rubber 2nd pref 102, Indian wood products 21/14 small lot, James Wright defd 1/2, Publicity Society 7, Rohtas Industries ordy 25/10, pref 130/8, British Burma petroleum 3/9, Indo Burma petroleum ordy 112, Indian paper pulp 105, Titaghur paper pref 4, ordy (A) 4/6, ordy (B) 14/11, Humayan property ordy 7/4, Calcutta landing and shipping 19/8 Raza 13/12.

Teas:—Basmatia 9/12, Bishnauth 23/8, Dufflaghur 9, Tengpani 13/8 st.

Debentures:—Five and quarter per cent 1938/50, Rohtas industries 101/4.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Oct. 27.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton Jan.	14	11 0
Punjab Jan.	12	9 9
Desi American Tone steady.	17	9 6
Wheat Oct.	19	8 0
Wheat Nov.	19	8 9
Wheat Dec.	19	15 6
Wheat July Tone weak.	22	4 6
Gram Oct.	26	13 0
Gram Nov.	26	14 3
Gram Dec.	27	6 0
Gram July	22	15 6
Toria Nov.	33	2 0
Toria Feb.	31	15 6
Cottonseed Jan.	16	2 0

Municipality To Depend Entirely On State Grants

(From Our Correspondent)

DHRANGADHRA (By Mail).

In an extraordinary Gazette of the 5th instant, the State has made an announcement of the new Constitution of the Municipality. It may be recalled that the State had appointed a committee with official majority to report on Municipal reforms, but the unanimous report of this Committee is entirely overthrown and a very reactionary constitution has been framed.

The announcement shows that the President and the Chairman of the Standing Committee will be State nominees (2) the Municipality has to depend on State grants. (3) The final supremacy to rest with the State, (4) Burden of stamps over the applicants etc.

People are greatly dissatisfied with the State's announcement as the same does not represent any powers to the elected Board. It is very doubtful whether people will co-operate with the State.

LABOURER MURDERED

Hussein Sheik Imam, a factory labourer, is alleged to have been murdered in front of a restaurant at the junction of Teli Mohalla and Dimtimkar Street at about 10 p.m. on Thursday.

It appears that the murder was the sequel to a money quarrel between the deceased and the assailant. In the course of the quarrel the assailant, who is still at large, stabbed Imam who died before he could be removed to hospital.

INDO-AFGHAN TRADE TALKS

Kabul Communique Strikes Optimistic Note

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

The "United Press" understands that Sardar Abdul Majid, Minister of Commerce, Afghan Government, will visit Delhi in the last week of November to conclude trade talks between the Government of India and the Government of Afghanistan.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe's recent visit to Kabul has been greatly appreciated by the Afghan Government who in a communique states:

"The Afghans are grateful to Sir Aubrey Metcalfe for paying a visit to Kabul where they are able to discuss with him in cordial manner the problems concerning both Afghanistan and India.

"Invitation was extended by the Government of India to Sardar Abdul Majid, Minister of Commerce to visit Delhi in the near future for the purpose of terminating discussions on economic problems which have been in progress for sometimes between the two Governments.

"The Afghan Government hopes that these economic problems will be settled amicably and relations between the two countries will be improved and maintained to the satisfaction of both sides."—United Press."

POSITION OF THE SCHEDULED BANKS

A Press Communique state:—

Statement of the position of Scheduled banks as at the close of business on 21st October 1938:

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India	127,55,29,000	
(b) In Burma	6,72,80,000	
2. Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India	101,44,54,000	
(b) In Burma	4,50,71,000	
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—		
(a) In India	5,28,45,000	
(b) In Burma	1,63,000	
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India	26,000	
(b) In Burma	29,13,000	
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India	71,94,000	
(b) In Burma	97,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin		
(a) In India	36,79,000	
(b) In Burma	1,44,000	
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	22,09,56,000	
5. Advances.		
(a) In India	102,06,50,000	
(b) In Burma	3,94,89,000	
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India	2,49,95,000	
(b) In Burma	13,82,000	

Central India Sp. And Wg. And Mfg. Co., Ltd.

The Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, in the course of its Directors' Report for the year ended 30th June 1938, states:—

The profit for the year after providing a sum of Rs. 5,40,000 for Depreciations is Rs. 10,45,807 2 6

Add—Balance brought forward from the accounts of the previous year Rs. 7,916 8 6

Rs. 10,53,723 11 0

Less—Amount paid as an Ad-Interim Dividend, free of Income-Tax, for the half year ended 31st December 1937:—

On Preference Shares at Rs. 12/8 per share Rs. 1,25,000
On Ordinary Shares at Rs. 4 per share Rs. 1,87,500 Rs. 3,12,500 0 0

Rs. 7.41,223 11 0

From this sum the Directors have carried to:—

Equalization of Dividend Fund Rs. 1,00,000
Employees' Gratuitous Pension Fund Rs 75,000
Investments Reserve Account Rs. 50,000
Income Tax and Super-Tax Provision Account Rs. 50,000

Rs. 2,75,000 0 0

Leaving a balance available for disposal Rs. 4,66,223 11 0

Of this sum they recommend the following appropriation:—

Payment of Final Dividend, free of Income-Tax, for the half year ended 30th June 1938:—

On Preference Shares at Rs. 12/8 per share Rs. 1.25.000
On Ordinary Shares at Rs. 7/ per share Rs. 3.28.125

Rs. 4.53.125 0 0

Balance to be carried forward Rs. 13.098 11 6

Rs. 4.66.223 11 0

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at 3 per cent. per annum.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Turner Morrison s.s. Bahadur of 3397 reg tons Capt C R Harrison arrived from Calcutta Madras and Malabar Coast Ports with coal and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Jeypore of 3209 reg tons Capt F Ahier arrived from Karachi with cotton and scrap iron cargo

B I S N s.s. Orna of 4330 reg tons Capt W H Hemmings arrived from Calcutta with local and general cargo.

Lewis D s.s. Leopold L D of 3126 reg tons Capt B Antoine arrived from Trieste via Port Said and Suez in water ballast

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Venice of 5492 reg tons Capt L Nicoll arrived from Karachi with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Gamaria of 3232 reg tons Capt K C Breton arrived from Rangoon via Galle Colombo Alleppey and Cochin with rice timber and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Barpeta of 1892 reg tons Capt J L Durkee arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo

P and O s.s. Canton 8746 reg tons Capt H M Jack arrived from London via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED.

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Venice of 5492 reg tons Capt L Nicoll sailed for Marseilles Plymouth Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Said with passengers and same bottom cargo

Anchor Line s.s. California of 9930 reg tons Capt R W Smart sailed for Liverpool via Suez and Port Said with passengers.

Turner Morrison s.s. Jehangir of 2157 reg tons Capt H Cromby sailed for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Karachi with pilgrims and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Varela of 1926 reg tons Capt A Danbrook sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

P and O s.s. Canton of 8746 reg tons Capt H M Jack sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-10-38.

S S Tairea (MM) for Porebunder Marmagoa and African Coast Ports
S S Elephanta (MM) for Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Nordvest (Vol. Bros) for Karachi Port Sudan and American Ports
S S Jaladuta (SCSN) for Calcutta
S S Flora (LD) for Port Said for orders.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 27.

1 Leopold L D 4632 Port Said 29-10 L Dreyfus
3 Tosan Maru 5179 African Ports 26-10 O S K Kaisha
4 Elysia 4211 Glasgow 2-11 Anchor Line
8 Kunishima Maru 2440 Singapore 28-10 N Y Kaisha
11 Arendokerk 4753 Marmagoa 29-10 L Edwards
12 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-11 M M
14 Jeypore 3209 Japan 31-10 M M
15 Yeifuku Maru 4292 Japan 31-10 O S K Kaisha
16 Viceroy of India 10027 London 29-10 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalaganga 3080 Rangoon 30-10 Scindia S N
4 Varela 1926 Busra 27-10 M M
8 Gazana 3191 Karachi NF M M
10/11 Kitafuku Maru 4490 Karachi 27-10 M B Kaisha

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Bahadur 3397 Rangoon 5-11 T Morrison
F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 27-10 T Morrison
H Hashemi 298 tons N F N F S Hassum
K Jalavihar 3381 N F N F Scindia S N
N Rahamani 3291 Jeddah 6-11 T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Tesukunikuni Maru 4-11-38 O S Kaisha
Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 6-11-38 P and O S N
Corfu 10-11-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 26-10-38 M M
Viceroy of India 24-10-38 P and O S N
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Serbino 5-11-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 25-10-38 Anchor Line
Cian Matheson 3-11-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Treuenfels 2-11-38 L Edwards
Arendiskerk 22-10-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Rinde 16-11-38 L Edwards
Japan 4-11-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 15-11-38 F F Campbell
Talisse 2-11-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 10-11-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Dandolo 1-11-38 Lloyd Triestino
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Soudan 24-10-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 16-11-38 L Triestino
Ryfuku Maru 23-11-38 O S Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 18-11-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barpetta 2-11-38 M M
Elephanta 29-10-38 L Triestino

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 27-10-38 M M
Jalaveera 27-11-38 Scindia S N

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 5-11-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 12-11-38 M M
Tairea 29-10-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gamaria 27-10-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 4-11-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Maloja 5-11-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 12-11-38 P and O S N
Strathedan 19-11-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 15-10-38 P and O S N
Durenda 21-10-38 M M
Comorin 22-10-38 P and O S N
Soudan 25-10-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 29-10-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 12-11-38 Anchor Line
Britannia 18-11-38 Anchor Line
City of Venice 27-10-38 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Watchfels 6-11-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Garfield 17-11-38 F F Campbell
City of Rangoon 7-10-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverstar 4-11-38 Volkart Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-11-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 3-11-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 10-11-38 L Triestino
Canton 27-10-38 P and O S N
Tokushima Maru 22-10-38 N Y Kaisya
Yeifuku Maru 30-10-38 O S K
Victoria 31-10-38 L Triestino
Jeypore 3-11-38 P and O S N
Corfu 10-11-38 P and O
Bangalore 8-11-38 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 3-11-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 17-11-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varela 27-10-38 M M
Barpeta 2-11-38 M M

FOR PORT SAID

Lopold L D 29-10-38 L Dreyfus

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 23-11-38 M M
Tairea 9-11-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

El Madina 8-11-38 Scindia S N
Rahmane 6-11-38 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Jalaganga 31-10-38 S C S N
Bahadur 5-11-38 Turner M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 29-10-38 M M
Truenfels 6-11-38 L Edwards
Baroda 24-10-38 M M

B.P.T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Tosan Marie 25-10-38
S S Viceroy of India 26-10-38
S S Jalaganga 26-10-38
S S Kitanuku Maru 27-10-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Oct. 27.

M V Rotenfels for Hamburg: 4560 bags gr nut kernels Ralli Bros; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake K Devchand; 1375 bags gr nut oil cake F H. Kassam; 4085 bags gr nut oil cake M J Mowla and Sons; 4200 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 1360 bags gr nut oil cake V Damodar 52 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste; 4805 bags gr nut oil cake The Swastik Oil Mills; 30 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 55 bales cotton waste clean T Laxmidas; 115 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 55 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 580 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 125 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros

For Bremen: 10000 bags gr nut kernels Ralli Bros; 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 147 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Ghent: 110 bales cotton waste L O Vora

For Thessaloniki: 28 bags henna powder D Abraham and Sons.

For Antwerp: 110 bales raw cotton Rally Bros 100 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 123 bags myrabollam P Mathradas; 1245 bags crushed bones Luckson.

For Klaipada: 16 bales raw cotton Sapt T Products (India),

For Rotterdam: 10000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 130 bags buffalo pickers cuttings W S Taltode; 380 bags gr nut kernels G Gokalchand.

For Amsterdam: 150 cases cashew kernels K N Pai.

For Stockholm: 50 bales cotton fly V A Save; 34 bales cotton fly L O Vora

For Gothenburg: 28 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 36 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 20 bags cardamom seeds A P Gupta.

For Oslo: 40 bags tale powder Shaw Wallace

IMPORTS

S S Kunishima Maru Agent N Y Kaisya from Shimizu: 135 h/chests tea.

From Nagoya: 499 cases grey cotton shirting; 123 cases glassware; 546 cases porcelainware; 188 cases tiles.

From Tokyo: 199 cases cotton yarn; 156 cases clocks.

From Osaka: 143 cases empty glass bottles; 167 cases glassware; 50 cases rayon yarn; 90 bales staple fibre yarn; 170 dms dyestuff; 891 cases cotton piece goods; 268 cases cotton yarn; 70 cases glass bangles; 113 bales white cotton mull; 67 cases cotton jeans; 35 cases bicycle fittings; 127 cases galvd iron sheets; 233 bdls flat bar; 500 bdls cotton baling hoops; 66 cases nut buttons 41 cases cell bangles; 39 pkgs printing inks; 195 cases porcelainware; 100 coils galvd iron wire; 132 cases glassware.

From Yokohama: 305 cases rayon piece goods; 281 cases silk piece goods; 100 dms bleaching powder; 206 bales straw boards; 100 csks sodium theosulphate; 55 cases galvd plain iron sheets

JOBBER'S TRAGIC DEATH

Chimanlal Haribhai, a jobber working in the Rayon silk mill, is stated to have met with a horrible death in the factory premises on Thursday afternoon.

It appears that while attempting to put on the belt of a twisting machine which had come off, he was caught in the fly wheel of another machine and was thrown off with such force that his legs and one arm were torn away from the trunk. **He died shortly after.**

Reactionary Tendency On American Markets

COTTON BUSINESS INACTIVE AND MOVEMENTS NARROW

Mills Buying Very Moderately As Textiles Remain Quiet

Bombay, Oct. 27.

A somewhat restrained and slightly reactionary tendency was visible throughout American markets on Wednesday, among which cotton was perhaps the brightest of the principal divisions. Even here, however, business was inactive and movements narrow. The spot situation was firm with cotton still going into Government Loans but bulls were buying very moderately as textiles remained quiet.

The market opened steady but declined on Wall Street liquidation of March and May in sympathy with easiness of the Stock market, together with moderate hedge selling in later months with foreign demand light. However trade and commission houses buying offered resistance.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

"There were some unimportant interruptions in picking by rain in Tennessee and Northeast but otherwise picking and ginning have progressed splendidly, considerable cotton is unpicked in North Arkansas but nearing completion elsewhere, Frosts in Texas have not damaged the staple but late cotton is somewhat poor there."

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened unchanged with December 8.43. The highest level touched during the day was 8-50 and the lowest 8.45. Thus prices after fluctuating within a range of 5 points finally closed one point up to 4 points down. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.80c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was barely steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.71c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points with January 4.86. There was trade calling and Bombay as well as Continental buying. Contracts were scarce reflecting light spot position. Bombay buying and trade calling and American buying met local selling on easier dollar and hedging. The market closed at a rise of one to three points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.23d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was slightly increased buying in Egyptian cotton. Giza futures gained 9 to 3 points and Uppers closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria market was very steady throughout the day and Sakels futures advanced 13 to 11 points. Ashmouni futures closed 11 to 4 points up.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following Weekly Report:—

PURCHASE ON DECLINE

Underlying recent firmness in American markets there has been one dominant factor-farmers are selling very sparingly. Because they have the loan as a stopless should prices decline and profits for themselves in the event of an advance there is singularly little reason why they should sell. But, clearly, any factor arising which creates the urge to sell would mark a turning point in the price trend. That sounds elementary. Most fundamental truths do—when they are realised.

For the best results in the spring and early summer of next year the present advance is premature. Cotton is going into the loan but it would have moved loanwards much more quickly if the recent advance had not encouraged holding not only off the market but also out of the loan to save loan charges. The herd instinct is strong. Just as there is a concerted holding movement now so would there be a selling movement should the present incentive to hold be changed.

The disinclination to sell could be changed principally by either of two reasons. First, a price advanced sufficient to satisfy the farmer and induce him to unload. A decline so caused would, in our opinion, be temporary as at a lower price cotton owned by farmers who failed to take the opportunity to sell would go into the loan. The second reason lies in the direction of Government legislation. There have, of late, been confident predictions of changes in the farm plan emanating from New York. President Roosevelt, it was announced, favours the Domestic Allotment Plan. That is an old plank in the New Deal platform. Under it farmers selling to domestic spinners would be paid a bonus to bring their sale up to "parity". The balance of the crop would be sold at "world values". Which is a pleasant way of saying "dumped abroad". But there are practical difficulties. Who is to be the fortunate farmer favoured to sell to the domestic spinner and who the unfortunate fated to sell for export? Clearly there must be equalisation. That means masses of details which have not yet been worked out. But it is as well to remember Mr. Roosevelt favours the plan.

FARM PROGRAMME

Meanwhile, a Washington message dated Monday reported that the Administration intends to recommend to Congress to broaden the farm programme by inaugurating crop insurance for cotton. The message added, "It is believed that cotton insurance may provide the means to remove a million bales of surplus cotton to be held by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation as a reserve". The genius who thought of applying crop insurance to cotton is worthy of recognition. In face of an all too obvious surplus of 13 millions one million bales are to be "preserved"—presumably as a memorial to his inaptitude.

Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of legislation when Congress meets in January it is extremely unlikely that changes will be made for the current season's crop. Farmers complied with the acreage orders and they are entitled to the benefits of the loan. Any inducement to sell would have to be accompanied by a bonus and that costs money—money in addition to the vast amounts in which the Administration is already involved.

Nevertheless we do think changes in farm plans for next year are necessary. The U. S. Government cannot indefinitely block up successive crops in loans. Cotton must be brought to world markets. And that, to our mind, will mean a lower price for next year's crop relative to the price of the present crop, the discount in terms of futures for 1939-40 depending on (1) the nature of the new plans and (2) the degree of tightness ruling in the end season carry-over of free cotton next July.

Meanwhile, once cotton more favourably located for trade channels than the loan is marketed, the effective loan level becomes the flat loan rate in the interior plus not less than average costings to contract delivery markets. In figures 8.30 plus 40 points or 8.70 On that basis old crop months both in New York and Liverpool still look a purchase—particularly on recessions.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York December highest (10-4 a.m.)	8.50+02
New York December lowest (10-34 a.m.)	8.45—03
Liverpool January highest	4.86+04
Liverpool January lowest	4.84+02

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Cotton: Expect narrow fluctuating market with upward tendency. Would buy Egyptian on reactions.

Wheat: May drift lower would buy then.

Metals should move irregularly higher

New York: Wall Street liquidation absorbed by trade buying fixing on buyers call small steady market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Dull trading market. Trade supply and demand limited. There is no speculative interest. South appears to be marketing sufficient cotton to arrest upward trend. Distant months fluctuating indecisively owing to confused 1939 farm policy. Proposed crop insurance scheme indicates further extension Federal control production and marketing. American exports this season likely to suffer severely from competition from outside growths and steadily increasing world production in synthetic fibres.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:

'Large percentage still going into Government loan.'

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

Advise to straddle, buy May and sell October Liverpool and buy May and sell October New York.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 26

December	8.43
January	8.40+01
March	8.38
May	8.23—01
July	8.11+04
September	7.88—04
October	7.96—04
Middling Spot	8.80 nom

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct 26

December	8.61+03
January	8.51+02
March	8.50+03
Middling Spot	8.71+03

NEW YORK

New York, Oct 26

11-00 A.M RANGES

December	8.46/8.46
January	8.39/8.39
March	8.37/8.37

NOON CALL

December	8.45
March	8.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct 26

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	13,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	11,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	6,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 26

October	4.87+04
November	4.86+02
December	4.85+03
January	4.85+03
February	4.84+02
March	4.84+02
April	4.83+02
May	4.83+03
June	4.81+02
July	4.80+02
August	4.76+02
September	4.73+02
October	4.69+01
Middling Spot	5.23+04
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	4.86
January	4.85

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 27

Cotton prices seem to have stabilised around present level and speculators see nothing in the situation either to bull or bear but U. S. loans are hardening prices and the general trend seems upward with irregularity. Yesterday the New York cotton market closed unchanged and in the local market Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 154/4 and declined to Rs. 153/12 on general realising. The rise of yesterday was in anticipation and low double option premiums indicate narrow movement.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened one point down and the local market was quietly steady with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 153/12. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	153 12	0
Broach J/A		155 0	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J		137 12	0
Oomra March		138 8	0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J		116 6	0
Bengal March		117 12	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 27.

		Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine	122/24	+7	+5
Bengal Fine	122/23	+4½	+4
Bengal F.G.	113/17		
C.P. 1	142/43	+16	+13
C. P. 2	140/41	+10	+7
Arvi	140/41		
Amraoti	137/39		
Ellichpur	138/40		
Berar	137/39	+6	+4
Khandesh	128/32	Par	—3
Jalna/Sailu	130/32		
Burwah/Sanavad	137/40		
Khandwa	137/40		
Harda/Khirkiya	137/40		
Mathia	113/18		—10
Malkapur	133/35		
Broach	139/46		
Punjab 4 F.	164/69	N/D	
Punjab 289F.	179/84	+55	
Sindh N.T.	174/79	+42	A/M.
Kampala	274/75		+138
New Manza	254/55		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Oct. 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		258	613
Central India	397	19,111	...
Barsi and Nagar	386	2,967	693
Hyderabad-Gaorani		254	...
Berar	148	3,735	6
Central Provinces	392	6,314	48
Total Oomras	1,323	32,639	1,360
Dholera	1,694	16,673	982
N.-W. Provinces		2	405
Rajputana	33	1,160	...
Sind-Punjab	1,966	16,570	17,933
Broach	38	7,659	1,406
Coompta and Dharwar	230	5,015	3,561
Westerns-Northerns		4,286	551
Cocoanada			12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	15	1,082	809
American		4	198
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,059	80,254	52,975
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	2	2	38
Total	6,270	165,446	80,190

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 20th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	968	19,873	28,521
Japan and China	14,515	112,862	29,205
Coast Ports	30	6,189	11,978
Up-country by Rail		43,606	46,763
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		25,921	2,526
Total	15,513	208,451	118,994

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 26-10-38	2015000	3769000
Receipts Yesterday 26-10-38	13000	39000
Exports to date 26-10-38	1004000	1492000
Stock at Ports 21-10-38	3175000	3143000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-10-38	3272000	2050000
Stock at Liverpool 21-10-38	1120000	773000
Visible Supply 21-10-38	7774000	6427000
Quantity in sight 21-10-38	4430000	6100000
Quantity out of sight 21-10-38	2291000	2554000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Oct 26

GIZA—	
Spot	8.46+8
October	7.78+9
November	7.78+9
January	7.92+5
March	7.88+4
May	7.84+3
January	8.07—1
UPPER—	
Spot	6.62+3
October	6.41+4
November	6.41+4
January	6.42+3
March	6.43+4
May	6.42+4
July	6.42+4

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct 26

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
October sellers	10-13-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
October sellers	12-0-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
October sellers	12-5-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Coht c.i.f. ton	
Oct Nov sellers	11-1-3
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
Oct Nov sellers	10-17-6

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct 26

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	
Oct sellers	23/1 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	
October sellers	23/6
Wheat South Australian parcels	
October sellers	26/

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct 27

Yesterday London gold prices declined 2d. to £7-5-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 7 points up at 178.78 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.77 15/16. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 19 5/8d. The market was easy due to absence of support and after the decline the market was steady. Later on there was small American trade buying at fixed prices and the market was quietly steady. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0.8. The local market is fluctuating within a narrow range in the absence of speculative activity. Option business is responsible for the movement otherwise there is nothing in the situation to result into any material change in prices.

GOLD

Ready	36	6	6
Kartak delivery	36	6	9
Kartak Tejimandi	0	2	3
Magsar delivery	36	7	0
Magsar Tejimandi	0	5	3

SILVER

Ready	151	2	0
Kartak delivery	51	2	0
Kartak Tejimandi	0	6	0
Magsar delivery	51	2	0
Magsar Tejimandi	0	12	6

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 26

Spot	19 5/8
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 26

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-5-9

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 27

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£46-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£47-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£53-5-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-10-0
Tone: Steady.	

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Oct 27

Yesterday Liverpool wheat market was easier especially near positions on weaker Argentine advices where crop reports continue excellent. Chicago wheat prices declined in sympathy with foreign advices and poor export demand. The price of Indian wheat remains high as compared with foreign markets and sales in the local market against purchases in Liverpool are likely to show profit eventually. The local market was dull and in the absence of any important business prices were quiet. We still favour sales on strong markets for moderate profits.

Quotations were as under:—

Wheat January	3	15	0
Wheat May	3	1	9
Linseed May	4	11	3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Oct 26

November	£10 2 6
December	£10 1 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct 27

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	8	0
Highest	27	9	0
Lowest	27	8	0
Closing	27	9	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	26	8	0
Highest	26	8	6
Lowest	26	5	9
Closing	26	7	6
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening	19	1	6
Highest	19	3	3
Lowest	19	1	6
Closing	19	2	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct 26

October	54 1/2d.
December	55d.
March	54 3/8d.
May	54 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct 26

December	dol 0.65 3/8
May	dol 0.67 3/8
July	dol 0.67

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct 27

Ready Javas	Rs. 15	4	0
Shipment Nov Dec	5	5	0
Shipment Jan March	5	8	6
Kesar	14	9	0
Saraya	14	6	0
Java Spot	F	5.95	

New York Sugar

New York, Oct 26

January	2.04
March	2.04
May	2.07
July	2.09

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 26

SAKELS—	
November	14,78+13
January	14,88+13
March	14.91+11
ASHMOUNI—	
December	11.38+11
February	11.32+10
GIZA—	
November	14,51+19
January	14.53+16
March	14.53+15

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 27

October	203.50
December	202.40
January	202.10
March	203.30

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Oct 27

January	54.00

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct 27

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/2
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	99/12
3 per cent 1951/64 Loan	101/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103
3 per cent 1963/65	98/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	105/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/6
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/12
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/4

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/9
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	130

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/2 improved to Rs. 98/3, and closed at Rs. 98/1 after touching Rs. 98/0/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Oct 27

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 Near
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Dec. 1/6 1/16 Jan-June

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 281 1/2
Bank's buying T T 278 1/2
Bank's buying D D 278

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,316
Bank's buying T T 1,350

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 7/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/4

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 47 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 87 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.78.00 26th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 27th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 27th instant
Shanghai London 0/8 27th instant
Java London 8.76 7/8 27th instant
London Paris 178.78 26th instant
London Belgium 28.21 26th instant
London Switzerland 21.04 1/4 26th instant
London Berlin 11.91 26th instant
London Stockholm 19.41 26th instant
London New York 4.77.71 26th instant
London Amsterdam 8.77 -/8 26th instant
London Italy 90.75 26th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-5-11 25th instant
Gold £7-5-9 26th instant
Silver London ready 19 11/16 25th instant
Silver London ready 19 5/8 26th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 25th instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 26th instant
London discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 6 months 7/8 per cent 26th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 26

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	109
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	99 1/4
4 per cent Funding loans 1960/90	108 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	43/9

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 26

T T London on:	
New York	4.77.71
Paris	178.78
Berlin	11.91
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.81 5/8
Amsterdam	8.77 5/8
Brussels	28.21
Milan	90.75
Berne	21.04 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 26

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	78 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	93
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	72 1/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	99 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	99 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	108 7/8
Victory Bonds	107 3/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	9 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	82
National Bank of India	36
P and O Banking Corporation	7

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct 26

Linseed oil London per cwt naked Nov sellers	21/7 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Jan April sellers	21/6

LONDON RUBER

London, Oct 26

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8 3/8

Tata Steel Shares Again Decline

COTTON MILL ISSUES EASY

Tired Long Liquidation Meets Covering

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

An idle and depressed day in the Share market closed with a further decline.

Wall Street advices were easy and the third attempt to raise U.S. Steel shares above 65 1/2 level failed and with increased offerings U.S. Steel shares declined dollar half and Anaconda Coppers were marked down dollar 1 3/8. However the Utility section remained firm; but the tone of the market was reactionary.

The local market seems to have lost all enthusiasm and the day to day decline this week makes one to believe that professional support remains absent.

It is difficult to trace any direct reason for the present decline except accumulation of weak long interest before Diwalli Holidays and as mentioned before longs got no opportunity to get out.

Some times professionals and jobbers do help the market when the market calls for an adjustment but even then they do not see any important development to increase risks and the market again assumes dull state.

Outside business continues on a restricted scale and at the moment in the absence of constructive development it is difficult to expect much support from this source.

The declining tendency of Tata Steel Shares had sympathetic effect on other sections. There is no change in the conditions of steel or textile industries but the sentiment is decidedly getting demoralised.

In a narrow market with restricted speculative activity small ups and downs make market overbought and oversold and at present the market is getting liquidated indicating with a healthy undertone. Thus on any further break short covering is likely to appear resulting in moderate recovery.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1365 and after improving to Rs. 1370 declined to Rs. 1350. At this level there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 1357 but renewed selling again depressed prices to Rs. 1340 when covering once again saved prices from a further fall and rallied to Rs. 1350 and closed Rs. 1347-8.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

100	Ahmd. Advance	440	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	853	12
100	CENTURY	265	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA XD	241	8
100	COLABA	148	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1.	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-9	
100	Finlay	114	0
100	GOKAK	149	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	55	0
100	Khatau	114	0
100	KOHINOOR	263	0
250	Laxmi	490	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	138	0
250	Model	47	0
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	233	0
100	Osmanshahi	38	0
100	PHOENIX	226	4
25	Sassoon Silk	76	4
1,000	Sholapur	3100	0
50	SIMPLEX	79	12
100	SWADESHI	219	8
100	Swan	105	0
500	Vishnu	1227	8
1,000	Western	855	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	112	8
25-50	Central	30	0
500	Imperial	1575	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	381	4
50-100	India	144	8
100	Reserve Bank	114	0
5	Unions	5	10 6

CEMENTS

100	Associated	109	4

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire	692	8
15-100	Jupiter	12	13
20	Mercantile	52	8
15-100	New India	38	4
200	Oriental	4300	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	131	4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,407	8
10	Almer	12	12
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM TRAM.	XD 116	0
100	Bombay Suburban	140	19
10	Broach	10	0
100	Karachi	185	0
100	Poona	165	0
100	Surat	161	4
100	TATA HYDRO	151	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1,305	0

RAILWAYS

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	926	4
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dn. Baramati	103	4
100	Gujarat	99	4
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	101	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Oct 27

Bombay Dyeing (853/12) 855 850 853 852 855 853

Century (267/12) 266 267 265 264/8 265 265

Central India (250/8) XD 243 241 242 241/8

Kohinoor (263/8) 263 264 263/8 263

New Great (232) 233 231 233

Simplex (80) 80 79/8 80 79/12

Swadeshi (220) 218 219 219/8

Associated Cement (108/8) 107/8 108 107/8 108/8 110 109/4

Andhra (1402/8) 1400 1407

Tata Hydro (151) 151

Tata Power (1297/8) 1297 1295 1302-1305

Tram Ord (115/12) XD 115/12 116

T Steel Defd (1362/8) 1370 1365 1367 1352 1357 1350 1342 1352 1345 1347

T Steel Ord (284/8) 284 285 282/8 283 280/8 283 281/8 282

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (158/8) 158/8

Bellapur (185) 185 184 183/8

B Steam (207/8) 208 209

B Burma (502/8) 502 503 500 503 502

500	Tapti Valley	726	4

MINING.

9	Burma Corp	6	10
2	sh Indian Copper	2-8-6	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	42	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1,347	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	282	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	306	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	183	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	209	0
125	B. BURMA	502	8
50	Burma Conty.	172	8
8	sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-7-0	
50	BOM. TELEPHONE	81	0
100	I. BLEACHING	124	8
50	I. Invest Trust	41	12
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord	390	0
100	Port Canning	71	0
30	Premier Cons.	65	8
15	Scindia	19	9
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40	12

PREFERENCE

5½	p.c Amalgmd (T F.)	106	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,525	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam XD	296	4
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	71	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	562	8
1	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	107	8
6-1/4	p.c Prem Const 2nd	97	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149	6
7-1/2	p.c Tata Power	1560	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	206	0
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	158	8
7	p.c Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	107	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
7	p.c Sholapur	78	10
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108	10

(Capital) Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	15
Electric Bond Common	14
United Gas Corporation	4
American Tel and Tel	147 3/4
Western Union Telg	27 1/2
New York Central	20
Texas Corporation	43 1/4
Union Carbide	87 1/4
National Distillers	28
Guaranty Trust	241
United States Steel	65
Crucible Steel	40
Crucible Steel 7 per cent pfd	86
Ludlum Steel	21
Republic Steel	20
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	9
Steel Co of Canada	75
Anaconda Copper Mining	39 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	55 3/4
General Motors	50 1/4
General Electric	45 3/4
American Radiator	18
Barnsdall Oil	18
Consolidated Oil	9
Socony Oil	14
National City Bank	25 1/4
Chase Bank	32 3/4
National Dairy	14
Ligett Meyers B	102
Reynolds Tobacco B	45

Turnover 1,750,000 shares. Higher; public utilities leading.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 27.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
October	100	0	0
December	98	0	0
February	97	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
October	110	0	0
December	111	0	0
February	111	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
October	152	0	0
December	151	0	0
February	150	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
October	240	0	0
December	239	0	0
February	238	0	0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Oct 26

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	5 1/2

LONDON SPELTER

London, Oct 26

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f o b	14 to 15

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1938

Anti-Ministry Alliance

Not Much Enthusiasm Among Workers For One Day Strike

Congress Ministry Out To Benefit Labour: Will Carry Through Trade Disputes Bill

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

There has been a great deal of talk about "One Day Strike" on the 7th of November to record the protest of the working class against the Trade Disputes Bill which is at present on the legislative anvil in Poona.

A lot has been said both for and against the provisions of the Bill both in the Press and on the Platform, apart from what half a dozen Labour representatives have been doing in the Assembly for the last month and a half, during which period the Bill has been under discussion.

It should be interesting to note the points on which there is agreement between the Government and the Opposition. Both are in favour of Conciliation and Arbitration. While the Government wants this to be made compulsory, the labour leaders want it to be voluntary, though in the past, labour leaders have demanded legislation introducing compulsory conciliation, before either strike or lock-out was resorted to. Both agree that Strike should be the last resort of the workers. Government wants to provide that all other strikes excepting the one which is resorted to as the last recourse illegal and the labour leaders do not want any such provision. They want that workers should have the freedom to strike whenever they like, though they emphasise time and again that strike should be the last weapon they would resort to.

BLOW TO LEADERSHIP

About the other provisions of the Bill, Government and the Labour Leaders disagree very radically, because, it is stated, the very existence of the present type of leadership of labour, especially the leadership in Bombay, will receive a severe blow if the bill is passed. Labour leaders belonging to various camps and whose views are violently divergent have come together on the same platform in opposing the Bill. The impression that this combination has created is that it is more an anti-ministry alliance than an anti-Labour Bill alliance.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM

One hears of virulent attacks on the Congress Government by the leaders in the working class locality, and they are leaving no stone unturned in seeing that the strike is a success. If one were to leave alone the thousands of followers of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who belong to his community, there does not seem to be much of enthusiasm among the workers themselves about the proposed protest strike. First and foremost, it is a question of losing one day's wages, which they could ill-afford to lose. The very fact that the Labour leaders, who have not missed an opportunity to hit at each other, have come together, has created some sort of suspicion among the workers who are doubtful about the real intentions of these Labour leaders in calling for a general strike.

What the workers have been fighting for is better working conditions and better wages. They know that the Congress Ministry has already taken certain steps to achieve that object. They know it in terms of rupees, annas and pies, because nearly a crore of rupees have been taken away from the pockets of the employers and put into the pockets of workers by the Congress Ministry. Hence the Labour leaders will find it difficult to get enough number of workers to remain absent from work.

There are already rumours set afloat about intimidation by a handful of people that might remain outside. If the workers resort to these methods, then they will be spoiling their own case, if they have a case at all.

DIVISION AMONG LEADERS

It is a known fact that all the labour leaders are not in complete agreement about the one day strike, and there are differences of opinion regarding the methods to be adopted to make the Strike a success. The earlier these labour leaders tried to make up these differences and work in unison for the good of the workers, the better it would be. It must be said to their credit that they have been creating the necessary kind of consciousness among the workers during the last month and more about their rights, which have not been very much in the forefront all these days. So far so good, because once the workers realise what are their rights, they will be able to differentiate between what is good for them and what is not.

Do the workers know what the Bill seeks to do for them? It is

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

A ladies' public meeting was held on Wednesday in the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall, Station Road, Santa Cruz when Smits. Gangaben Patel, Dahyaben Desai (in front row) and others spoke in connection with the Suburban Dt. Municipal Elections.

S. O. S. TO HUQ AND JINNAH

Last Effort To Reinstate Saadullah

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, Oct. 24.

Now that every effort against the present Ministry has been frustrated, the last effort will be the Conference of the Assam Muslim Leaguers at Gauhati sometime in November when Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Fazlul Huq are expected to meet the Muslims in Assembly to compose every difference between brothers in faith and for reinstating Sir M. Saadullah, so reads a private advice received to-day from Gauhati. Arrangements are said to be secret to avoid knowledge of present members of the Coalition.

Further advices state that Sir M. Saadullah addressed two S.O.S. letters to Mr. Huq and Mr. Jinnah requesting them to take up the failure of Muslim Government in Assam as a case for the whole Muslim community. In view of the recent statement of Mr Fazlul Huq at Darjeeling implying grave concern for Muslims over Assam affairs, he is likely to push matters ahead in this respect to make his mission in Assam in November successful.

KARACHI STRIKE CALLED OFF

KARACHI, Oct. 27.

The Cotton and Grain brokers strike has been unconditionally called off both the parties to the dispute having agreed to refer the question of the construction of the new cotton to the arbitration of Mr. B. T. Thakkur, a prominent banker.—A. P.

Sequel To Quarrel Over Grazing Fee

Farmer Shot Dead At Bagalkot

HUBLI, Oct. 27.

Report of a serious quarrel in which a farmer was shot dead has been received here from Bagalkot. It is stated that the quarrel ensued between a local farmer and a servant of the Inamdar of village Honyal over the payment of grazing fee. The servant of the Inamdar is alleged to have used his gun which is resulted in the death of the farmer.

Police officers proceeded to village Honyal for investigation.—United Press

Gun Club For Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent).

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 21.

It is learnt from reliable sources that a Gun Club would shortly be inaugurated for Mahableshwar jurisdiction and the Forest areas. The present Mahalkari Mr. Shiralkar has already sent out invitations to the village officers and those interested in the Club in order to consider ways and means to reduce wild animal menaces especially from wild boars to vegetables and agricultural crops.

It is further learnt that Sir Gilbert is leaving the Hill Station and the "Terraces" early to-morrow for Bombay.

KENYA POLICE ACTIVE

A. I. C. C. Publication Confiscated From Book-shop

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

The Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee has issued the following statement:—

"News has come from Kenya Colony in East Africa of vicious police action. The Kenya Police have confiscated 12 copies each of the following three publications of the All-India Congress Committee: (1) "India and China" by Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, with a foreword by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; (2) "Indian Federation" by Dr. Z. A. Ahmad; (3) "Indians in Foreign Lands" by Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, with a foreword by Acharya J. B. Kripalani.

"These 36 copies of the publications were kept for sale on the counter of Messrs. A. J. Moore, Ltd., of Nairobi, from where the Kenya police seized them. This action is in keeping with the general administration of Kenya where, through reservation of the High Lands and unmindful of the 30 lakhs of Africans and 40 thousand Indians, British imperialism has appropriated the best land for the benefit of 7,000 Europeans."—United Press.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bombay have provisionally fixed November 21 as the date when they will shift from Poona to Bombay.—United Press.

WHY VENUE OF CONGRESS WAS CHANGED

Seth Govindas Clarifies Position

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KHANDWA, Oct. 27.

The Working Committee of Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday afternoon at Gopalbagh under the presidentship of Thakur Chedilal. With the exception of Mr. Mehta all members were present including Messrs. Shukla and Mishra.

The Committee adopted resolution for moving it in the General Committee for the evening. The General Committee met at 8 p.m. and after a hot discussion adopted a resolution unanimously moved by Seth Govindas and amended by Seth Sheodas Daga making it mandatory on all Congressmen who have been elected on Congress ticket to any post within the Congress or outside to devote 15 days' time of 8 hours each for collecting funds for the ensuing Congress session and to observe Congress Week from November 10 to November 25 throughout Mahakoshal for collecting funds.

The Sagouri group vehemently opposed the resolution and wanted clarification of the reason for changing the venue of the ensuing session of the Congress and defalcation of some money by one Congressman and dissolving the Structure Committee.

Seth Govindas clarifying the position said that Telwaraghat had better facilities than Lametaghat and the former site has a road nearby, which would facilitate and expedite the construction work as much delay had already been made.

About defalcation of money Seth Govindasji said Gaffar Khan Secretary of Nagar Construction Committee is alleged to have defalcated a sum of Rs. 910 which he received from 3 Nagpur contractors as tender money and further he had not deposited Rs. 150 which he received from the three contractors on account of enrolment of Reception Committee members.

"We had appointed a Sub-Committee of Messrs. Kaship D. Pande, Shambhudayal Mishra and Killedar to investigate into the allegations and they had submitted their report and final decision has not been reached", he said.

"I gather from reliable source that about Rs. 7,000 in cash has reached the Reception Committee and promises of about Rs. 80,000 have also been received. The Reception Committee has taken advantage of the presence of Mahakoshal ministers and brisk collection in Jubbulpore District will be made where about Rs. 25,000 expected.

"Further I gather that Dr George D'Salva, President of Jubbulpore Municipality, was found guilty of indiscipline and has been expelled from the Congress for 18 months.

CO-ORDINATION IN CIVIC PROGRAMME

Conference Of Office-Bearers Of Congress Parties

POONA, Oct. 26.

A conference of the president, vice-presidents and secretaries of the Congress parties in local bodies in Maharashtra will be held at the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Poona, at 3 p.m. on October 29.

This conference is being convened to discuss and co-ordinate the policy and programme to be followed by the various District Local Boards and Municipal Congress parties in Maharashtra A.P.

HOTEL ENTRY SATYAGRAHA THREATENED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27.

The Harijans of Ahmedabad are understood to have told Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, the Harijan leader of Maharashtra who is at present on a visit to Ahmedabad, that the Harijans contemplated a renewal of their agitation for hotel entry and if necessary, they would resort to Satyagraha, because the order of the Bombay Government regarding hotel entry was not having the desired effect.

Mr. Rajbhoj addressing a gathering of Harijans exhorted them to remain within the Congress and to keep up their struggle for temple entry and the inclusion of a Harijan in the Congress ministry as well.

He said that the Harijan movement had slackened and the Poona Pact was not being carried out in the spirit in which it was framed and that the attention of the Congress High Command was now centred round placating the Mohamedans but not the Harijans.

This, he said, was borne out by the fact that in every Congress Province, except Bihar and Madras, a Mohamedan had been taken in the Congress Ministry and the Harijans had been left out on the plea that no qualified Harijans were available.

He added that if that was true it was mainly due to the fact that at the time of the elections no discrimination was shown about the selection of the Harijan candidate on the Congress ticket and practically illiterate candidates were chosen as Congress candidates. There was no use saying now that no qualified Harijans were available.

Mr. Rajbhoj concluded that an agitation for the inclusion of Harijans in the Congress ministry in every province would soon be started which would grow in strength if the Congress leaders remained unsympathetic.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

GUNMAN'S BLUFF

THEY'RE OUT COLD, WADE.....
COME ON, DONAVAN.... THIS BOAT WILL TURN INTO A HORNETS' NEST ANY MINUTE.....
THEY'RE NOT IN TH' STERN.... WE'LL GO UP FORRARD AN' SEE IF SHINN SPOTTED 'EM!
LOOK!
KEEP ON WALKING, DONAVAN.... IT'S DARK HERE--- MAYBE THEY'LL MISTAKE US FOR THE TWO WE KNOCKED OUT!
7-28
SEE ANYBODY UP FORRARD, SHINN?
BARRET... THAT DON'T LOOK LIKE SHINN!
I KNOW IT! KEEP WALKIN.....

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